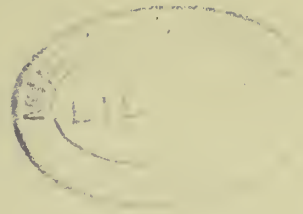


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GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE :

Councillor Ivor Williams.

OFFICERS.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

Dr. D.H.J. Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR :

G.A. MORGAN, (C.R.S.I. & C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector and C.R.S.I. as Meat and Food Inspector.  
C.I.H. & C.R.S.I. School Hygiene and Physiology  
General Hygiene Diploma, Institute of Hygiene,  
Testamur Sanitary Science, University College  
of Wales. Fellow Royal Sanitary Institute.  
Fellow Sanitary Inspectors' Association).

L.J. CARTER, Sanitary Inspector,  
(C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector and C.R.S.I.  
as Meat and Food Inspector).

S. TAYLOR, Sanitary Inspector,  
(C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector, Testamur  
Sanitary Science, University College of Wales.  
C.R.S.I. as Meat and Food Inspector).

I.G. MEYCOCK, Sanitary Inspector,  
(C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector and C.R.S.I.  
as Meat and Food Inspector).

G.A. MAHONEY, Sanitary Inspector,  
(C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector and C.R.S.I.  
as Meat and Food Inspector. General Hygiene  
Diploma Institute of Hygiene).

W. GEORGE: Drain Tester & Disinfecter.

E. DUMMER: Rodent Operative.

MISS. DAPHNE BROWN: Clerk.

MISS. BETTY LEWIS: Clerk.



B O R O U G H   O F   P O R T   T A L B O T .

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Port Talbot.

.....

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen/

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1953. This Report is prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health as contained in Circular 2/53 (Wales).

In this report consideration is given to the state of the health of the population of the Borough and covers the incidence of disease, the birth and death rates and includes comments on the various factors that bear on their health and well being.

Special attention has been drawn to the precarious nature of the Borough water supplies and Council is urged to take the very necessary steps to overcome this problem. In previous Annual and other reports it has been stressed that only water treated by filtration as well as chemically can be considered satisfactory in a community of the size and nature of Port Talbot. I am glad to be able to report that all entrants into the waterworks department now have special blood examination as well as a physical check up prior to being engaged on work in conjunction with the water supplies, thus adding a measure of protection hitherto absent in the service.

The disposal of refuse has caused considerable concern during the year and it became necessary to take special steps to control fly nuisances particularly in the neighbourhood of the Baglan Tip. It was felt that adequate coverage and treatment of refuse at the tip alone was not enough to control nuisances. The storage prior to collection in a variety of unhygienic and often completely inadequate containers without covers or any form of protection undoubtedly led to much of the nuisance experienced on and around the tips.

Development in the housing department has gone on apace though the waiting list for houses continues high. Health grounds for rehousing is only considered in relation to notified cases of tuberculosis. It is at once agreed that this is a condition that warrants the highest priority but it is felt that, as the more serious environmental problems become solved, the spotlight should be turned on to preventive rehousing. Better to rehouse before tuberculosis takes hold than after. It might therefore be well to introduce other clinical manifestations of ill-health into the consideration clauses of rehousing.

Dust and grit have continued to cause grave concern to the Council and the residents in the affected areas. Your Chief Sanitary Inspector has spared no effort in trying to obtain relief from this problem. Special surveys and investigations were conducted jointly by your Authority and the major industrial concern involved and serious effort given to minimising the problem.

In the realm of food hygiene I am glad to report that the excellent progress discussed in my last Annual Report has been maintained. Strict vigilance by all your officers is being continued. It is pleasing to note that in a Borough where so many meals are partaken of outside the home that notified food poisoning did not occur during the whole of the period under review.

With the extension of Council's Sickness Schemes for Outside Staff an increase in work has naturally come my way but through happy and co-operative liaison with the borough family doctors the scheme has so far worked smoothly and to the advantage of all its participants.

As far as the health of the Borough was concerned, 1953 was on the whole a relatively good year.

In concluding these introductory remarks I would like to express my appreciation of the support given me by all members of Council and by my colleagues in all Departments.

I am,  
Your obedient servant,

D.H.J. WILLIAMS.

Medical Officer of Health.



GENERAL INFORMATION.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Port Talbot now takes its place as one of the main industrial towns in South Wales. Whilst coal mining plays an important part, the production of steel is the backbone of the borough economy.

No recurrence of the difficult years in between the two world wars has fortunately been seen in the Borough. Where prosperity exists, apathy and hunger are well nigh unknown. To a degree of course the higher wages and pay packets are offset by a rise in the price of commodities.

Unemployment continues low as can be seen from the end of the year statistics kindly supplied by the Manager of the Port Talbot Employment Exchange.

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
December 1948	188	276
December 1949	168	162
December 1950	77	151
December 1951	61	50
December 1952	76	61
December 1953	80	30

Of 778 men and 48 women on the Disabled Persons Register at the end of the year, only 22 men were wholly unemployed at the end of the year, 85 men and 5 women having been suitably placed in employment during the year.

Nothing saps the morale more than enforced inactivity. To be able to work - even a limited amount does more for the mental well being of the physically handicapped than any financial compensation. It has been of particular interest to note in various examinations carried out during the year that the absence and sickness rate of the disabled is comparatively lower than that for the physically sound. It is also felt that the output and enthusiasm for work is relatively higher. This may be a subconscious manifestation of a desire to prove that the disability is not quite the handicap one might be led to believe.

The continued high rainfall during 1953 whilst denying the population a fine summer with plenty of health giving sunshine saved your hard pressed water department from the need to shut off supplies during certain hours daily of a drought period.

I append below the Rainfall as calculated in inches during the year.

1953. 1952. 1951. 1950. 1949. 1948. 1947. 1946. 1945. 1944.

41.7 44.4 49.3 53.5 39.5 48.8 29.9 47.6 41.5 39.2

The borough area, inclusive of foreshore is estimated to be 25,648 acres.

Rateable Value of the Borough at 31st. March 1953 - £275,626  
Product of Penny Rate for year ended 31st. March,

1953 - £1064.15.5.87d.

Mr. D.J. Young, Secretary and Comptroller of the Steel Company of Wales has kindly submitted the following facts for incorporation under the General Information heading of this Report.

- " (1) We have 9991 people employed in the Works and at  
" Cornelly Quarry, together with 984 on the Head  
" Office Books.
- " (2) 3.17% of our employees are registered disabled.
- " (3) Three Canteens service 18 messrooms with hot  
" breakfasts and hot and cold lunches on the 6.0 a.m.  
" to 2.0 p.m. shift, hot and cold meals on the 2.0 p.m.  
" to 10.0 p.m. shift, and sandwiches and light  
" refreshments on the 10.0 p.m. to 6.0 a.m. shift.  
" Day shift men are provided with a hot or cold lunch,  
" and in addition milk, minerals and light  
" refreshments are available in all Canteens at meal  
" breaks. The more remote parts of the plant are  
" serviced by three fully mobile Canteens and there  
" are of course tea, coffee and cake services  
" available for Offices during the morning and  
" afternoon.
- " (4) In addition to the 5 Ambulance Rooms which are fully  
" manned 24 hours each day by a qualified staff, a  
" temporary Ambulance Room is being constructed in the  
" new Blast Furnace and Sinter Plant area for the large  
" temporary population working there. The Company  
" now employ a Resident Medical Officer and have a new  
" Medical Centre at the Head Office, which will soon  
" have a Surgery, Physiotherapy Department and an X-Ray  
" Department, in full operation, five and half days  
" per week. New employees are examined by a visiting  
" Doctor and arrangements exist for a Doctor to be  
" regularly on call in case of serious accidents.
- " Welfare facilities at Abbey Works are now based upon  
" 10 Amenity Blocks and plans for extensions to  
" existing buildings, and the new buildings required  
" to house the extra men needed to man the plant when  
" in full production, are virtually complete. A number  
" of these buildings are already under construction.  
" The new staff Canteen and Central Kitchen at Abbey  
" is in commission and is supplying the majority of  
" our messrooms with hot meals.
- " The new Central Kitchen for Margam Works will be  
" started shortly and will service Margam and Port  
" Talbot Works and the new departments in the Morfa  
" Bank area. There are already three modern amenity  
" blocks at Margam. Before the end of 1955 it is  
" visualised that nearly all personnel will have  
" available amenities of the high standard already  
" adopted at the Abbey Works."



In the scholastic sphere, the following information has been kindly supplied by Mr. R.J. Williams, the Divisional Executive Officer of the Glamorgan County Council.

(i)	Total number of pupils on 1st. January 1953	-	7235
(ii)	Total number of pupils on 31st. December 1953	-	7678
(iii)	Total average of pupils receiving meals in School	-	1404
(iv)	Total average number of pupils receiving milk in School	-	5437

Miss Beti Jones, Glamorgan County Council Children's Officer has kindly submitted the following details.

(i)	Number of Children admitted to Children's Homes in 1953	...	...	...	...	...	11
(ii)	Number of Children admitted to Approved Schools in 1953	...	...	...	...	...	4

I am informed by Mr. P.H.R. Thomas, LL.B., the Clerk to the Borough Justices that 180 children between the ages of eight and seventeen years were brought before the Juvenile Court during 1953.

Ten men and two women were admitted to County Hostels from Port Talbot during 1953. It is felt a matter of regret that no County Hostel exists in the Borough. Old people who find it necessary to take advantage of Part 111 accommodation find themselves uprooted from their area and circle of acquaintances and though well catered and cared for are, at a time in their lives when new faces, new areas and strange surroundings are less attractive, moved away into these very circumstances.

## Vital Statistics.

### 1. POPULATION.

The Population of the Borough at mid-year 1953 was 45,170 as compared with 44,190 in 1952 and 43,970 in 1951.

### 2. BIRTHS.

Of 836 live births, 442 were males and 394 were females. There were 23 still-births. 25 of the live births were illegitimate. The Birth rate was 18.51 per 1,000 population. This compares quite favourably with the Rate for the previous year.

The following table is of interest:-

Number of live births at home in the borough	:	300
Number of live births (Port Talbot mothers) at Neath General Hospital	:	458
Number of live births (Port Talbot mothers) at Bridgend General Hospital and other hospitals (excluding Neath)	:	78

64% of all live births occurred in hospital.

This shows a slight reduction on last year's percentage (69%). Local surveys indicate a rise in pregnancies and births in the new housing estates, particularly in Sandfields with a corresponding drop in the older parts of the Borough. This of course is to be expected as there is a proportionately

higher percentage of fertile population rehoused in such areas. Couple with this the fact that there is an increasing number of pregnancies in homes less overcrowded and better equipped with water and improved sanitary amenities and we find more domiciliary confinements. The pattern of reasons given in applications for hospital confinements is changing. Lack of amenities and overcrowding, dampness and poor home conditions appear less frequently, lack of relatives, friends and neighbours willing to care and assist in the home during confinement becoming increasingly apparent. To a measure the provision of home help under a scheme operated by the County Council meets this requirement.

### 3. DEATHS.

The total number of deaths during 1953 was 501, comprising 290 males and 211 females. The death rate per 1,000 population was 11.09 and this may be compared with the rate for the past eight years.

1952.	1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.
9.57	12.39	11.7	11.3	10.5	12.5	11.9	12.0	11.9

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales for 1953 was 11.4.

The main causes of death during 1953 continued to be diseases of the heart and blood vessels, cancer, bronchitis and tuberculosis.

### 4. INFANT MORTALITY.

16 infants, under one year of age, died during 1953. An analysis of the causes of death is contained in Table 3 at the end of the report. The infant mortality rate was 19.4. The figure for the whole of England and Wales was 26.8.

It has always been recognised that the first year of life carries with it many hazards and that once past his first birthday a child's chances of survival increase many fold.

With the general decline in the number of births per family, the survival of the infants becomes increasingly vital to the needs and economy of the country and the nation.

During 1953, sixteen infants failed to survive until their first birthday. Whilst it cannot be denied that each death brings distress and pain to the individual homes concerned, correlation with the live birth figure of 836 shows an infant mortality of 19.4 (per thousand). This figure calls for comment as it represents the lowest mortality figure ever recorded in the Borough. It is felt that advancement in medical science, the technique of the care of mothers before and during labour and the vigilance and care over infants following birth by doctors, midwives, nurses and health visitors in the home, clinic and surgery have contributed in no small measure to this success.

The Port Talbot figure of 19.4 compares very favourably with that of 26.8 for the whole of England and Wales.

For comparison purposes I append below the infant mortality records during the past ten years.

1953.	1952.	1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.
19.4	29.06	30.6	33.8	54.8	35.	40.	43.	63.	43.	59.

5. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion during 1953.

The detailed statistical tables, required by the Welsh Board of Health, are given at the end of the report. In this section, a general explanatory review of the main statistics is given.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE DISTRICT.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

All bacteriological and chemical analyses in relation to water, milk, ice-cream and other food stuffs are carried out for your Authority at the City and County Laboratory in Cardiff.

(b) Hospitals.

Two Hospitals, both governed by the Mid-Glamorgan Management Committee of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board, one general and one Isolation, dealing mainly with Infectious fever cases occur in the borough.

Maternity cases are treated at the Maternity wing of the Neath General Hospital, some thirty five beds per month being allocated to the Divisional Medical Officer for the borough area for the hospital confinement of borough maternity cases; we also have the use of 10 beds at Bridgend Hospital.

The Chest Clinic continues to operate at Neath. In my last annual report reference was made to certain developments at the Port Talbot General Hospital. Shortage of materials have held up progress in the building of a new Out-Patients' Wing at this hospital. When this is completed, it is anticipated that Chest Clinic facilities will be made available locally thus overcoming the difficulties of the arduous journey to Neath of patients attending for follow-up care and this will greatly facilitate the more intensive examination of contacts.

(c) Ambulance Service.

This is operated by the Glamorgan County Council, the Control Centre for this area being situated at Neath, outside the Borough. All calls for this service have to be made to the Neath Control which then arranges for the Ambulance cars stationed locally to attend. The Ambulance Sub-station at Bryn has now been closed, the Ambulance cars being now held at the Park House Sub-station in Port Talbot.

(d) Domiciliary Nursing, Midwifery and Home Help Services.

These Glamorgan County Services are administered locally at the Divisional Health Office, Park House, Theodore Road, Port Talbot.



(e) Welfare Services.

The welfare services administered by the Glamorgan County Council whose director Mr. J.H. Barch is located at the County Hall, Cardiff, has a local office at 8, Wind Street, Neath, and whose area clerk Mr. W.H. Powell is responsible for the administration of the service in the Borough of Port Talbot.

The work of this department covers the provision of Part 111 Hostel Accommodation, the care of property etc., of patients in hospitals who have no relatives able to do it and the visiting and welfare of blind and handicapped persons. There is no Part 111 Accommodation in the Borough, the nearest being at Porthcawl.

H O U S I N G.

1. Total number of houses completed during 1953 :

(a)	Temporary	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	Permanent	...	...	...	...	662

With State Assistance under Housing Act :

(i)	By local authority ..	...	630
(ii)	By other bodies or persons	...	Nil

This is a creditable number of houses and provides a substantial number of new houses within the district for those who, as may be seen in the analysis of allocations below, have demonstrably showed the need for re-housing.

2. New houses let by the Corporation during 1953 :

(a)	to tuberculous families	...	...	...	15
(b)	to families from condemned houses	...	...	...	11
(c)	to families from squatters camps	...	...	...	11
(d)	to families from overcrowded houses	...	...	...	14
(e)	to key workers	...	...	...	154

These figures do not of course add up to the total number of houses allocated but show that the health and environmental conditions of families have been recognised as factors for re-housing consideration.

At present tuberculosis - notified and on the tuberculosis register - alone qualifies for re-housing points. It is felt that consideration could be given to many allied conditions that reduce the general health and constitute very real risks to the health and well-being of the population.

It is quite possible for many chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis and pneumoconiosis cases to have more serious and undiagnosed underlying conditions, adding their problems to the prejudice of the health of young families, many with quite young children in apartment life.

The numbers rehoused from condemned property and from squatters camps has fallen considerably. This is disappointing. Whilst families remain in condemned houses

and in squatters camps, I am of the opinion that no effort should be spared to alleviate one and eradicate the other.

3. Number of Applicants for Council Houses on the waiting list:

December 31st. 1953	...	...	...	...	...	1650
December 31st. 1952	...	...	...	...	...	1340
December 31st. 1951	...	...	...	...	...	1732
December 31st. 1950	...	...	...	...	...	1940
December 31st. 1949	...	...	...	...	...	1500

4. Inspection of Dwelling Houses, etc.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 776
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 3185
- (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... 0
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 0
- (3) Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 521
- (4) Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices: number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... 389
- (5) Action under Statutory Powers during the year.
  - (a) Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
    - (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 0
    - (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ...
      - (a) By owners ... 0
      - (b) By local authority in default of owners ... 0
  - (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-
    - (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 132
    - (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
      - (a) By owners ... 161
      - (b) By local authorities in default of owners ... 1



- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Acts, 1936:-
- |  |    |
|--|----|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... | 1  |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of order                    |    |
| {a} Demolition Orders ... .. 5}  |    |
| (b) Clearance Orders ... .. 40}  | 45 |
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..  | 0 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined. The tenement or room having been rendered fit ... .. | 0 |
- (6) Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - OVERCROWDING

As has been recorded in previous reports only by conducting a further comprehensive survey along the lines of that carried out on the introduction of the Act can a true and accurate reflection of the overcrowding position be ascertained.

Two forms of overcrowding can and do occur. True statutory overcrowding where more than the permitted number occupy a dwelling and the relative overcrowding of families in apartment life. Here families of varying numbers find themselves crowded into one, two or more rooms, frequently in quite large houses, the rest of the accommodation being occupied by perhaps as few as one person.

Such overcrowding calls for relief and is reflected in the statistics relating to families rehoused by the Local Authority - a very high percentage of families in these conditions being relieved by the local authority.

#### WATER SUPPLIES.

The health, cleanliness and wellbeing of the population is integrally linked with its water supplies. A good adequate supply of wholesome water is an essential commodity for which the local authority has statutory responsibilities.

In Port Talbot, rapid housing and industrial development have created an ever increasing demand for water supplies. The present supply can be briefly outlined under two headings as follows: Water available locally and water piped into the area from outside.

The Corporation controls two main reservoirs, Cwmwernderi and Inysyguas. Cwmwernderi receives its water from the surface catchment area between Margam and

Bryn, supplemented by water pumped from Goytre and the Tynyferm bore-hole. This reservoir rests on a rich field of coking coal and there is every reason to believe that the National Coal Board propose to work this area in the foreseeable future. Such working would prejudice the whole reservoir by reason of subsidence.

The Ynysygwas reservoir gathers its water from the catchment area between Bryn and Cwmavon to the north of Mynydd Emroch. The level of this reservoir is maintained by water pumped from disused colliery workings in Pwlllygwlaw. Such water though bacteriologically of a high standard contains however a high iron and manganese content. The supply is further augmented by water drawn from Ystradfellte water available in controlled quantities to Cwmavon by agreement with the Neath Rural District Council.

To these two main sources of supply must be added small private supplies to the various isolated farms to the east of Margam.

Prolonged dry weather is always a source of acute anxiety to the Water Department as the holding capacity and reserve decreases proportionately with the housing and other development that increase the demand. Reduction of water pressure and stringent control of draw-offs with a policy of near rationing to business concerns become necessary when dry weather causes an alarming drop in the reservoir levels. During the year under review consideration was given to a shut off of supply during certain hours but the effecting of this policy did not become necessary.

The time has come when the Borough must look for considerable additional sources of supply. With the development of the coal fields the dangers of subsidence make local provisions impracticable. It therefore becomes necessary to look outside the borough boundaries for the required supplies.

The adjoining Borough of Neath faces the equally acute problem of increasing demand outstripping the limited supply available and the Neath Rural District with the progress of its own development programme finds it increasingly difficult to make water from its own supply at Ystradfellte available to outside authorities.

A solution to the joint problems would be the formation of a joint water undertaking and during the period under review preliminary meetings have been held with a view to seeking this solution.

The Port Talbot Docks receives water from two sources, Corporation mains water and water from a private reservoir in Brombil over which your authority has no control. The Council is however interested in this private supply as water to the isolated twenty-five houses of Dock Street is drawn from this source. In past years this water has been suspect, unfavourable reports having been submitted from time to time by the Analysts for the Swansea Port Health Authority. During 1953 sampling has been carried out by both your and the Swansea Authorities and the reports have been made mutually available. This has served to double the vigilance with satisfaction to both Authorities. During this time the supply to Dock Street has remained satisfactory.

During 1953 the number of houses supplied from Standpipes was reduced to 60. 13,337 houses now being supplied direct from the public mains.

An increase of one gallon from 26 to 27 in the average daily consumption per person was noted during the year.

260 samples of water were taken for Bacteriological examination of which 31 were found to be unsatisfactory and of these 22 were from unchlorinated supplies. The attention of the Borough Engineer was drawn to these on receipt. Further sampling were found to be satisfactory.

### REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The disposal of refuse, ashes and similar matter continues to be centralised on three main sites in the Borough; at Baglan, Cwmafon and Bryn. Collection is carried out by a fleet of covered vehicles under the control and direction of the Borough Engineer. The deployment and extension of the service with the rapid housing extension cause administrative problems that have been efficiently solved.

The lack of standardised receptacles for the reception and storage of refuse prior to collection leads to difficulties both to the householders and to the staff responsible for their emptying. The majority of the unorthodox receptacles have no covers so hygiene and fly control can only be of the most rudimentary nature and this leaves much to be desired.

The Council's tips are situated on land which is intrinsically of little value. By raising the level, covering soiling and seeding this land is converted into useful areas. At Baglan, the main tipping centre, the lowlying marshy ground has already been raised and prepared over a wide area. At Cwmafon, a park and recreation ground is in process of being prepared on what was originally a very unprepossessing site. This is rapidly developing into a safe play area for children with recreation facilities and pleasantly appointed seats amongst rockeries and flower beds.

Periodic deratisation treatment is carried out at all tips by the Council's Rodent Officer and during the summer months extra fly control measures are adopted. Arrangements are in being for the insecticidal spraying of all loads on arrival at and during the tipping at the Race.

In maintaining orderly tips, where nuisance from smells, flies and such dangers to health need to be controlled, adequate coverage available on the site at the time of tipping is of vital importance. Economy is a factor naturally requiring consideration but this must not be allowed to outweigh the constant need for adequate tip control for the preservation of health.



## SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

In my Annual Report for 1952, I outlined the Borough Sewage disposal arrangements, commenting on the condition of the main joint outfall. It will be recalled that with the exception of certain parts of Aberavon the main sewer for the Borough, jointly with that of the Glyncothwyl Urban District Council, finds its outlet on the shore between Morfa Newydd and Margam Burrows.

In its passage to the shore this sewer passes under the developing Steelworks Site, such development having caused considerable disturbance to the sewer itself. Plans for its diversion and apportionment of costs between the interested bodies have been agreed and work on the relaying of the affected section commenced. When this has been completed certain nuisances including flooding in the Taibach area should be relieved.

## HYGIENE OF FACTORIES.

Certain work under the Factories Act, 1937 and Regulations issued under the Act is carried out by your officers.

The statutory requirements are included below.

### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

	<u>Premises</u> <u>on</u> <u>Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Written</u> <u>Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers</u> <u>Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	246	257	7	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies.	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-

### 2. Cases in which defects were found.

<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found.</u>				<u>No. of</u> <u>Prosec-</u> <u>utions</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>To H.M. Insp.</u>	<u>By H.M. Insp.</u>	
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	5	6	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	1	-	1	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) insufficient	5	5	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	6	4	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers)	11	11	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>

3. There are no outworkers in this borough.

## HYGIENE of FOOD.

During the year under review the constant vigilance of the officers of the Public Health Department was maintained. With the gradual relaxation of the war-time austerity it has become increasingly noticeable that there is an increasing enlightenment of the vast majority of the population. There is an increasing awareness of the vital importance of high standards of hygiene in all who handle foodstuffs in wholesale, retail establishments and in the various canteens - restaurants and cafeterias throughout the Borough.

A duty which should be recognised as of prime importance is the inspection of meat. This is carried out by your Sanitary Inspectorate who work long and arduous hours on a rota basis at the Public Abattoir. I have to record my appreciation of the careful and enthusiastic way they have shouldered this heavy responsibility. I append below in summarised form the work carried out during 1953.

### 1. MEAT INSPECTION AT PORT TALBOT ABATTOIR DURING 1953.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding Cows</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed .....	1991	578	2701	19287	2826
Number inspected .....	1991	578	2701	19287	2826
<u>Diseases (excluding tuberculosis)</u>					
(i) Whole carcasses condemned	1	4	6	93	3
(ii) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1055	362	156	8941	1481
(iii) Percentage of all animals infected with disease	53	63.3	5.25	46.8	52.5
other than tuberculosis					

### TUBERCULOSIS

(i) Whole carcasses condemned	6	4	2	-	-
(ii) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	153	87	-	-	213
(iii) Percentage of all animals found to have signs of tuberculosis	7.98	15.74	.074	-	7.53

There still continues to be a relatively high incidence of tuberculosis in slaughtered cows.

### 2. MILK.

As has been indicated above, whilst the high incidence of tuberculosis in slaughtered cows continues, it must be agreed that only heat treated milk can be acceptable as safe and free from germ contamination. Tuberculin tested herds give milk of a high degree of purity. The added precaution of pasteurisation followed by careful and efficient bottling and sealing provides a highly hygienic and satisfactory milk for human consumption.

Regular inspections of milk premises and sampling is carried out annually by your inspectorate and details of the work carried out has been compiled by Mr. Morgan and is appended. The 24 milk purveyors licenced by your authority are also classified under their respective designations:



Pasteurised Milk	(a) Dealer's Licences - 21 (b) Supplementary Licences 3
Sterilised Milk	Dealer's Licences - 10
Tuberculin Tested Milk	Dealer's Licences - 19

Milk Samples submitted for examination.

	No. Submitted	No. Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Adulteration	128	126	2
Bacterial Purity	120	114	6
Presence of Tubercle Bacilli	16	16	Nil

### 3. Other Foods.

Of 146 samples of other foods taken for examination 141 were found to be of the required standard, 5 only failing to reach the standard.

### 4. Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year 1953. This is a matter of some satisfaction having regard to the high number of meals that are served in communal feeding places.

### 5. Public Analyst.

The Public Analyst under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 was D. Evan Jones, Esq., Cardiff.

### 6. Sanitary Provision of Food Premises, etc.

The Model Food Byelaws adopted by the Council have played an important part in raising the standards of Food Premises. This coupled with the advisory work carried out by the Inspectorate and by increased competition and eased restrictions serve to improve the Sanitary provision in the borough food premises.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS  
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Ward	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria. (proved)	Infantile Paralysis	Measles	New cases of Tuberculosis Pulmonary Non- Pulm.	
Margam West	6	-	-	99	7	-
Margam Central	36	-	-	121	10	2
Margam North	6	-	-	32	3	2
Aberavon South	27	-	1	161	11	1
Aberavon North	6	-	-	113	10	-
Cwmavon	1	-	-	98	6	-
<hr/>						
<u>TOTALS</u>						
1953	82	Nil	1	624	47	5
1952	63	Nil	Nil	232	47	5
1951	42	Nil	Nil	422	35	11
1950	92	1	2	387	58	16
1949	116	4	9	386	64	21
1948	134	5	3	36	76	14
1947	44	45	7	833	58	9
1946	62	55	0	-	61	18
1945	104	86	0	No	93	13
1944	137	201	0	Records	99	7
1943	94	154	1		78	22
1942	54	46	0		71	20
1941	40	64	1		66	28
1940	52	84	0		58	18
1939	59	143	1		53	14

Polio-myelitis.

One case of Polioencephalitis occurred during 1953, in a boy aged 18 months who died in hospital.

The child's illness was rapid of onset, slight malaise and pyrexia being quickly followed by inability to swallow his feeds; Coma and eventual death occurring within four days of the first symptoms. Environmental investigation did not confirm any suggestive illness among the child's contacts or in the infant school attended by the baby's sister. Twenty-one days home and garden quarantine was imposed on the sister and advice given to the parents. One feature of interest in this tragedy was the periodic visits to the baby's home by the maternal grandparents who came from an area where polio-myelitis was known to be present. Unfortunately it was not possible to carry out any bacteriological investigations on the maternal grandparents to check the presence or otherwise of a silent carrier state.

Paratyphoid B.

There was one case of Paratyphoid in 1953.

Following the outbreak of paratyphoid B in 1952 one case, though clinically recovered, remained a persistent faecal excretor of paratyphoid bacilli. During the period under review repeated investigations have shown the condition to persist.

One case of paratyphoid B was notified in the Spring. On investigation this case was found to be a cousin of the carrier left over from the previous year and that meetings between the two were frequent and quite intimate.

Paratyphoid B.

At this time special sewer swab investigations were conducted in the area where this and the previous year's infections had occurred. This was aimed principally at the detection of silent excretors and carriers. With one exception all swabs laid showed negative results. Reports of the solitary positive were also negative.

Scarlet Fever.

Whilst modern Chemotherapy coupled with the antibiotics are serving to reduce the serious nature of this condition, I am glad to record that 61 of the 82 cases occurring in the borough during the year were removed to hospital. By this means it could be ensured that treatment could be carried through adequately and the disinfection of room bedding etc., by the staff of your Public Health Department could be more effectively completed. No fatalities from Scarlet Fever were notified.

Tuberculosis.

During the year 52 new cases of tuberculosis were notified and are classified as follows:-

Sex.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males	29	2
Females	18	3

These cases were distributed by wards as follows:-

Ward.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Margam West	7	-
Margam Central	10	2
Margam North	3	2
Aberavon South	11	1
Aberavon North	10	-
Cwmavon	6	-

## Tuberculosis.

Table 4, included at the end of this section of the report, includes the age distribution of the new cases.

The actual incidence of Tuberculosis at the end of 1953 is included in the following chart in comparison with the incidence at the beginning of the year.

### Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register at Commencement of year.

Sex.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males	148	45
Females	154	39

Total - 386

Incidence per 1000 population = 8.73

### Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register at End of year.

Sex.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males	166	42
Females	174	41

Total - 423

Incidence per 1000 population = 9.36

Whilst there would appear to be a slight increase in the incidence of tuberculosis, several factors should be considered in relation to this.

#### 1. Contact examinations.

These reveal hidden cases and bring to light and positive diagnosis cases that could otherwise be missed. Such cases wandering around unadvised and uncontrolled could spread to disease indiscriminately.

2. Special surveys carried out in schools and amongst the general population. In this category Mass Miniature Radiography can play an important part.



3. General Practitioner Work.

By an increased utilisation of X-ray examination and constant alertness cases are "spotted" early.

4. Improved treatment.

Advances in treatment have ensured a greatly improved survival rate. The patient who in years gone by would have gone into a "galloping decline" now survives and continues to have his name on the Tuberculosis Register, at least until such time as his condition has been found to be arrested.

The most regrettable fact that remains is the acute shortage of hospital beds for the segregation, control and treatment of the longstanding chronic sputum positive cases. Chest Physicians, Family doctors and Medical Officers of Health experience extreme difficulty in assuring the segregation of these unfortunate reservoirs of infection that oft times unwittingly propagate the disease amongst relatives, friends and contacts in the community.

If tuberculosis is to be eradicated a solution to this problem must be found.



TABLE 1.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH FOR 1953.

These statistics have been confirmed by the Registrar General.

<u>Live Births:-</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Legitimate	811	429	382
Illegitimate	25	13	12

Birth-rate per 1000 population - 18.51

<u>Still Births:-</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Legitimate	27	18	9
Illegitimate	1	-	1

Still-birth rate per 1000 total births - 32.41

<u>Deaths:-</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
	501	290	211

Death-rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population - 11.09

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

There were no deaths from puerperal causes.

Death-rate of infants under 1 year of age:-

All infants per 1000 live births .....	19.14
Legitimate infants per 1000 live legitimate births .....	18.50
Illegitimate infants per 1000 live illegitimate births..	40.66
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	86
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	0
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .....	4

TABLE 2.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality,  
Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain  
Infectious Diseases in the Year 1953.  
Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

England and Wales	160 O.B.'s and Great Towns (including London)	160 Smaller Towns (Res- ident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Admn. County	Borough of Port Salbot.
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Rates per 1000 Home Population

BIRTHS

Live Births	15.5	17.0	15.7	17.5	18.51
Still Births	( 0.35	0.43	0.34	0.38	0.62
	( 22.4(a)	24.8(a)	21.4(a)	21.0(a)	32.41(a)

DEATHS

All Causes	11.4	12.2	11.3	12.5	11.09
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00
Whooping cough	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.43
Influenza	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.07
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephalitis)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Pneumonia	0.55	0.59	0.52	0.64	0.33

Notifications (Corrected)

Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scarlet fever	1.39	1.50	1.44	1.02	1.82
Whooping Cough	3.58	3.72	3.38	3.30	2.79
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.07
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Measles	12.36	11.27	12.32	8.09	13.81
Pneumonia	0.84	0.92	0.76	0.73	0.49
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.02
Non-paralytic	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	-
Food poisoning	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.38	-
Puerperal pyrexia	18.23(a)	24.33(a)	12.46(a)	28.6(a)	-

TABLE 2. (Contd.)

	England and Wales	160 C.B.'s and Great Towns (including London)	160 Smaller Towns (Res-ident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Borough Admin. of Port County Talbot
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Rates per 1000 Live Births

DEATHS

All causes under 1 year of age	26.8(b)	30.8	24.3	24.8	19.14
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.2

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Intermediate List No. and cause	Number of Deaths	Rates per 1000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44.
All15 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	68	0.10	
(Abortion with toxæmia	7	0.01	1
All16 (Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	166	0.24	
All17 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	90	0.13	
All18 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	30	0.04	3
All19 Abortion with sepsis	39	0.06	4
All20 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	125	0.18	

(a) Per 1000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1000 related live births.

TABLE 3.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1953.

NEONATAL DEATHS : 12 : NEONATAL DEATH RATE : 14.35 per  
1000 Live Births

1st.24 hours of life. One day - one  
month.

Prematurity	2	3
Broncho Pneumonia	-	1
Haemolytic Anaemia due to Rh Incompatability	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	1
Congenital Heart Disease	-	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage : Premature Birth	-	1
Severe Exomphalus : Broken Sac	1	-
Primry Atelectasis : Prolonged Labour: Uterine Inertia	1	-

DEATHS DURING ONE MONTH TO ONE YEAR OF AGE : 4

Broncho Pneumonia	2
Gastro Enteritis	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	1

TABLE 4.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases during 1953:-

	<u>PULMONARY</u>		<u>NON-PULMONARY</u>	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
Over 1 year and under 5 years	-	1	-	-
Over 5 years and under 10 years	1	1	1	1
Over 10 years and under 15 years	-	1	-	-
Over 15 years and under 20 years	3	1	-	1
Over 20 years and under 25 years	4	3	-	-
Over 25 years and under 35 years	9	5	-	1
Over 35 years and under 45 years	1	4	-	-
Over 45 years and under 55 years	4	1	-	-
Over 55 years and under 65 years	5	-	1	-
Over 65 years	2	1	-	-
<hr/>				
Totals	29	18	2	3
<hr/>				



TABLE 5.

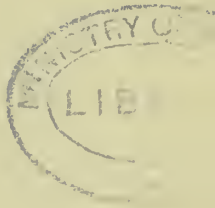
CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS DURING 1953.

as recorded by the Registrar General.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	9	7
2. Tuberculosis, other .....	2	1
3. Syphylitic disease .....	1	2
4. Diphtheria .....	-	-
5. Whooping Cough .....	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections .....	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis .....	1	-
8. Measles .....	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	-	-
10. Cancer of stomach .....	2	5
11. Cancer of lung .....	14	-
12. Cancer of breast .....	-	7
13. Cancer of uterus .....	-	5
14. Other forms of cancer .....	35	18
15. Leukemia, Aleukaemia .....	-	-
16. Diabetes .....	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	23	36
18. Coronary disease, angina .....	49	16
19. Hypertension with heart disease .....	4	6
20. Other heart disease .....	32	35
21. Other circulatory disease .....	10	11
22. Influenza .....	1	2
23. Pneumonia .....	7	8
24. Bronchitis .....	24	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .....	6	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	5	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	1	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .....	7	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .....	7	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	-	-
31. Congenital malformations .....	4	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	20	25
33. Motor vehicle accidents .....	5	2
34. All other accidents .....	18	4
35. Suicide .....	2	1
36. Homicide and operations of war .....	-	-

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FOR THE YEAR 1953.





STAFF OF SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

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G. A. MORGAN, Chief Sanitary Inspector,  
(C.R.S.I. & C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector  
and C.R.S.I. as Meat and Food Inspector,  
C.I.H. & C.R.S.I. School Hygiene and Physiology  
General Hygiene Diploma, Institute of Hygiene,  
Testamur Sanitary Science, University College  
of Wales. Fellow Royal Sanitary Institute.  
Fellow Sanitary Inspectors' Association).

L. J. CARTER, Sanitary Inspector,  
(C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector and C.R.S.I.  
as Meat and Food Inspector).

S. TAYLOR, Sanitary Inspector,  
(C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector, Testamur  
Sanitary Science, University College of Wales.  
C.R.S.I. as Meat and Food Inspector).

I. G. HEYCOCK, Sanitary Inspector,  
(C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector and C.R.S.I.  
as Meat and Food Inspector).

G. A. MAHONEY, Sanitary Inspector,  
(C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector and C.R.S.I.  
as Meat and Food Inspector. General Hygiene  
Diploma Institute of Hygiene).

W. GEORGE;                      Drain Tester & Disinfector.

E. DUMMER;                      Rodent Operative.

MISS DAPHNE BROWN;              Clerk.

MISS BETTY LEWIS;              Clerk.

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B O R O U G H   O F   P O R T   T A L B O T

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
BOROUGH OF PORT TALBOT

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Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my Annual Report for the year 1953 - the nineteenth of a series of such reports upon the work carried out by your Sanitary Department.

The year under review can be well described as one of steady and continuing progress - a situation which can be regarded as extremely satisfactory despite the absence of any particularly spectacular achievement. It was in effect a reflection of the work of the local government service generally - the performance of routine day to day matters which are essential to the life of the community.

We are, nevertheless, facing a period during which legislation, particularly in relation to housing and food hygiene, will have a tremendous impact on the present work of the Department. It will be more important than ever before that the responsibilities of local authorities in respect of these and other matters will not be thrown out of balance because of inadequate or inferior local sanitary administration. It is gratifying to record that there is very little possibility that such a state of affairs will occur locally thanks to the continued interest and support of the Public Health Committee and Council in the activities of the Department.

My sincere thanks are due to the Chief Officers of the Council Departments for their cordial co-operation throughout the year on matters of mutual interest, to members of the Staff of your Sanitary Department for their continued loyalty and good service and to the Medical Officer of Health, (Dr. D. H. J. Williams) whose support in official duties is sincerely appreciated.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. Morgan,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.





Report of Mr. G. A. Morgan, Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Factories and Housing Acts.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Housing inspections and re-inspections	3185
Structural Defects	2163
Drains, yards, urinals and W.C.s.	2596
Common Lodging Houses	61
Amusement Houses, Cinemas, etc.	63
Verminous premises	197
Dirty Conditions	220
Accumulations	93
Ashpits, Privies and Cesspools	23
Tents, Vans and Sheds	44
Dairies and Milk Shops	41
Food premises, kitchens and vehicles	1953
Houses let in lodgings, tenements, etc.	41
Offensive trades	33
Fish friers	22
Ice cream premises and vehicles	206
Bakehouses	46
Factories	257
Schools	27
Pigstyes and Swine Keeping	53
Stables, Refuse and Manure	11
Rats and Mice	1737
Atmospheric Pollution	707
Animals improperly kept	13
Meat and Food Inspection	1280
Slaughterhouse	701
Water supplies	489
Water sampling	329
Food and Drugs Sampling	219
Milk Sampling	128
Other nuisances	14
Interviews	597
Infectious Disease Enquiries	139
Police Court Attendances	14
Shops, Offices, etc.	539
Overcrowded Dwellings	10
Public Conveniences	63
Public Houses	73
Grand Total	<u>18,417</u>

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

No. of houses inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts	632
No. of visits of inspection in respect of same	3185
No. of houses found not in all respects to be reasonably fit for human habitation	521
No. of houses rendered fit after service of Notices	550

Some of the houses found not in all respects fit for habitation in the latter part of 1953 would not be rendered fit until some time in 1954, also some of the houses rendered fit in 1953 followed notices served in the latter part of 1952.

The number of nuisances discovered together with the number of Notices served during the year were as follows:-

Nature of Inspection.	Nuisances Discovered	Informal Notices Served	Abatement Notices Served
Structural defects	349	349	95
Drains, yards, W.C.'s	161	161	39
Dirty conditions	27	27	1
Pigstyes and swine keeping	12	12	-
Water supplies	32	32	6
Accumulations	14	14	2
Food premises	31	31	-
Rats and mice	242	-	-
Vermineous infestations	28	18	-
Factories	29	29	-
Tenements	18	18	-
Other nuisances	2	2	-
Stables, refuse and manure	1	1	-
Animals improperly kept	4	4	-
Smoke nuisances	3	3	1
Shops and offices	1	1	-
Tents, vans and sheds	1	1	-
	955	703	144

The work carried out to abate the various nuisances discovered was as follows:-

#### NATURE OF WORK DONE.

##### HOUSES:

Walls repaired	23
Outside plastering repaired	26
Inside plastering repaired	82
Floors renewed or repaired	38
Floors ventilated	2
Roofs renewed or repaired	89
Shoots, downpipes or gutters, repaired or renewed	104
Chimneys repaired	19
Coilings repaired	33
Doors and frames repaired	68
Lighting and ventilation of rooms improved	2
Window sashes or frames, renewed or repaired	118
Window cords renewed	36
Staircases repaired	7
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	14
Boilers provided or repaired	3
Outbuildings repaired	7
Walls or coilings cleansed and redecorated	5
Bedding cleansed or destroyed	10
Rooms treated for vermin	9
Overcrowding abated	2
Yard paving repaired or renewed	22
Nuisances from animals abated	4
Accumulations removed	9
Water supply provided	2
Water taps or pipes renewed	12
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances	13
Washup sinks provided	22
Skirting boards repaired or renewed	23

DRAINAGE:

Drains tested - smoke	14
Drains relaid	12
Drains repaired	34
Drains cleansed	41
Inspecting or intercepting chambers provided or repaired	8
Intercepting traps fixed	3
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	11
Gullics fixed	7
Sinks trapped or wastepipes repaired	7
Wash hand basins trapped or wastepipes repaired	3

W.C's:

Additional W.C's provided	7
W.C's reconstructed	4
Lighting and ventilation improved	3
New pans and traps fixed	20
W.C's cleansed	1
Flushing apparatus provided	27
Flushing apparatus repaired	34
Miscellaneous repairs	6
Seats provided or repaired	21

CESSPOOLS:

Abolished and house connected to sewer	6
Emptied	2

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

Limewashing or cleansing carried out	2
Bedding renewed	6
W.C's repaired	1
Other repairs	1

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS:

No. of houses infested with bed bugs	28
No. of houses disinfested	24

URINALS:

Additional provided	1
Lighting and ventilation improved	1
Flushing apparatus fixed or repaired	4
Walls repaired or made impervious	3
Floors repaired	3

EARTH OR PAIL CLOSETS:

Abolished	3
-----------	---

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS:

Removed	2
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FOOD SHOPS, KITCHENS ETC.

Inside drain inlets abolished	3
Accumulations removed	6
Cleanliness improved	13
Storage arrangements improved	10
Lighting or ventilation improved	3
Ashbins provided	2
Washing up sinks fixed	9
Water supply provided	8
Other repairs	4
New premises constructed	1
Impervious floors and yards laid	5
Floors and yards repaired	6
Walls repaired	7
Boilers and chimney stacks repaired or improved	1
Roofs, shoots and downspouts repaired	2
Drains cleansed	2
Drains repaired and relaid	2
New drains laid	1
New gulley traps fixed	3
W.C. accommodation provided or improved	3
Washing facilities provided or improved	6
Other sources of contamination eliminated	1

FACTORIES:

Ventilation improved	1
Heating improved	1
Cleansing carried out	6
Other repairs	11
Flushing tanks repaired or renewed	3
Water supply repaired or pipes renewed	3
New sanitary accommodation provided	5

RATS AND MICE:

Infestations removed	241
Rat and mice proofing carried out	14
Free treatment of dwelling houses	219

PUBLIC HOUSES:BARS:

Walls repaired	6
Walls redecorated	1
Floors repaired or renewed	11
Ceilings repaired	1
Seating improved	1
Counters renewed or repaired	3
Shelving repaired	1
Sink waste pipes trapped or repaired	19
Sinks and drainage boards renewed	13
Hot water provided	8
Ventilation improved	1
Heating improved	1
Lead pipes removed	2

CELLARS:

Walls rendered	6
Ceilings repaired	4
Ceilings underdrawn	4
Floors renewed or repaired	5



CELLARS (CONTD.)

Floors properly drained	3
Beer horses renewed or repaired	1
Beer slips renewed or repaired	3
Gratings renewed or repaired	1
Walls cleansed	1

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:

New male accommodation provided	2
Intervening ventilated space provided	1
Satisfactory urinal stalls provided	9
Water services renewed	3
Urinal walls repaired or redecorated	2
Urinal floors repaired	1
Automatic flushing cisterns provided	13
Artificial lighting provided	13
Additional accommodation provided	1
Ladies accommodation provided	6
W.C. and urinal walls repaired	7
Adequate screening provided	6
New seats provided to W.C. pans	8
Door frames renewed or repaired	1
Roofs renewed or repaired	1
Other repairs carried out	12

YARDS:

New gullies provided	1
Yard surfaces repaired	1

KITCHENS:

Floors repaired	1
Improvements in fuel storage	1

PASSAGES:

Floors repaired or renewed	3
Wallplaster repaired	2
Door frames repaired	1

CLUBROOMS:

Dampness remedied	1
New sinks and drainage boards provided	2
Hot water provided over sinks	2

OTHER ROOMS:

Dampness remedied	7
Floors and skirtings repaired	6

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

An important part of the duties of your Sanitary Inspectors is the inspection of meat at the Public Abattoir. Here the whole of the meat for this Borough and the three adjoining areas is examined. The quantity of diseased and unsound meat condemned at this Abattoir during the year was as follows:--

BULLS, BULLOCKS & HEIFERS.

Total Killed	1991
Total Inspected	1991

TUBERCULOSIS:

Forequarters	7	Carcasses and all organs	8
Hindquarters	1	Short forequarters	4
Heads and Tongues	82	Part hindquarters	4
Livers	24	Lungs	120
Mesenteries & Intestines	94	Omentums & Stomachs	3
Spleens	3	Skirts	4

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS:

2 Carcasses and all organs	-	1 Acute Fever; 1 Emaciation.
25 Part Forequarters	-	1 Molanosis; 1 Fracture; 23 Bruising.
7 Forequarters	-	Bruising.
6 Part Forequarters	-	3 Bruising; 2 Molanosis; 1 Abscess.
2 Brisket Pieces	-	Abscesses.
58 Heads and Tongues	-	27 Actinomyces; 27 C. Bovis; 3 Abscesses; 1 Molanosis.
754 Lungs	-	335 Pleurisy; 62 Pneumonia; 111 Hydatid Cysts; 14 Parasitic; 6 Emphysema; 219 Congested; 5 Abscess; 2 Molanosis.
808 Livers	-	139 Distomatosis; 253 Cirrhosis; 160 Angiomata; 16 Degeneration; 27 Hydatid Cysts; 73 Abscesses; 54 Peritonitis; 42 Parasitic; 6 Bacterial Necrosis; 33 Multiple Cysts; 1 Fatty Infiltration; 2 Molanosis; 2 Hepatitis.
6 Tongues	-	Fibrosis.
668 Part Livers	-	439 Cirrhosis; 2 Angiomata; 226 Distomatosis; 1 Cystic.
60 Hearts	-	23 C. Bovis; 36 Pericarditis; 1 Molanosis.
52 Skirts	-	41 Pleurisy/Peritonitis; 4 Abscesses; 2 C. Bovis; 1 Oedema; 4 Pleurisy.
111 Spleens	-	Peritonitis.
48 Kidneys	-	42 Nephritis; 2 Abscess; 4 Bruising.
111 Omentums & Stomachs	-	57 Peritonitis; 51 C. Bovis; 2 Abscesses; 1 Fat Necrosis.
72 Mesenteries & Intestines	-	109 Peritonitis; 51 C. Bovis; 2 Pimply Gut; 9 Abscesses; 1 Multiple Cysts.
21 Suets	-	18 Fat Necrosis; 2 Abscesses; 1 Peritonitis.

C O W S

Total Killed	578
Total Inspected	578

TUBERCULOSIS:

Carcases and all organs	3	Forequarters	2
Hindquarters	2	Heads and Tongues	43
Lungs	69	Skirts	1
Livers	9	Omentums & Stomachs	2
Mesenteries & Intestines	67		

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS:

6 Carcases and all organs	-	1 Acute Septic Mastitis; 1 Bruising; 2 Emaciation; 5 General Dropsy.
10 Part Forequarters	-	Bruising.
5 Part Hindquarters	-	Bruising.
11 Forequarters	-	Bruising.
13 Heads & Tongues	-	7 Actinomycosis; 1 Abscess; 5 C.Bovis.
1 Tongue	-	Actinomycosis.
253 Lungs	-	79 Pleurisy; 29 Pneumonia; 71 Hydatid Cysts; 9 Parasitic; 9 Emphysema; 53 Congestion; 3 Abscesses.
398 Livers	-	38 Distomatosis; 130 Cirrhosis; 148 Angiomata; 14 Parasitic; 9 Hydatid Cysts; 15 Abscesses; 24 Peritonitis; 10 Degeneration; 2 Bacteriol Necrosis; 1 Hepatitis; 3 Fatty Infiltration; 4 Multiple Cysts.
79 Part Livers	-	62 Cirrhosis; 17 Distomatosis.
22 Hearts	-	17 Pericarditis; 3 C.Bovis; 1 Degeneration; 1 Fibrosis.
24 Skirts	-	21 Pleurisy/Peritonitis; 1 Abscess; 2 Pleurisy.
47 Spleens	-	46 Peritonitis; 1 Hydatid Cyst.
43 Kidneys	-	28 Nephritis; 2 Degenerated; 6 Abscesses; 7 Cysts.
47 Omentums & Stomachs	-	38 Peritonitis; 7 C.Bovis; 2 Fat Necrosis.
67 Mesenteries & Intestines	-	52 Peritonitis; 6 C.Bovis; 6 Pimply Gut; 3 Abscesses.
9 Suet	-	6 Fat Necrosis; 2 Peritonitis; 1 Oedema.
183 Udders	-	16 Mammitis; 131 Induration; 36 Enlarged.

C A L V E S.

Total Killed	2701
Total Inspected	2701

TUBERCULOSIS:

Carcases and all organs	3	Lungs	1
Livers	1		

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS:

5 Carcases and all organs	-	2 Pyaemia; 1 Jaundice; 1 Umbilical Pyaemia; 1 Moribund.
54 Lungs	-	28 Congestion; 5 Melanosis; 18 Pneumonia; 3 Pleurisy.
70 Livers	-	3 Hepatitis; 4 Parasitic; 43 Necrosis; 16 Degeneration; 2 Cystic; 2 Melanosis.
81 Kidneys	-	26 Nephritis; 6 Haemorrhagic; 46 Biliary Nephritis; 2 Peritonitis; 1 Bruising.
1 Heart	-	Pericarditis.
1 Breast	-	Pleurisy.

S H E E P.

Total Killed	19287
Total Inspected	19287

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS:

80 Carcases and all organs	-	10 Emaciation; 8 Acute Fever; 28 General Dropsy; 7 Moribund; 1 Septic Metritis; 4 Septicaemia; 12 Septic Pneumonia; 8 Severe Bruising; 1 Pyaemia; 1 Septic Pericarditis.
2 Heads and Tongues	-	1 Bruising; 1 Abscess.
6 Legs	-	4 Bruising; 2 Abscess.
4 Breasts	-	Abscesses.
3 Shoulders	-	Abscesses.
7310 Lungs	-	4051 Strongyli; 170 Pleurisy; 777 Pneumonia; 6 Abscesses; 317 Multiple Cysts; 1275 Congestion; 8 Melanosis; 294 Hydatid Cysts; 412 Parasitic.
64 Hearts	-	43 Pericarditis; 5 Parasitic; 16 Cystic.
4753 Livers	-	2533 Parasitic; 1176 Distomatosis; 9 Cirrhosis; 144 Degeneration; 44 Peritonitis; 399 Multiple Cysts; 23 Abscesses; 422 Hydatid Cysts; 3 Fatty Infiltration.
85 Kidneys	-	81 Nephritis; 4 Cysts.
8 Mesenterics & Intestines	-	Peritonitis.
89 Kidney Fats	-	87 Fat Necrosis; 2 Peritonitis.



P I G S.

Total Killed	2826
Total Inspected	2826

TUBERCULOSIS:

Hindquarters	1	Heads and Tongues	201
Lungs	3	Livers	2
Omentums & Stomachs	144	Mesenteries & Intestines	144
Spleens	2		

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS:

2 Carcasses and all organs	-	1 Acute Fever; 1 Emaciation.
2 Legs	-	1 Bruising; 1 Abscess.
1 Part Leg	-	Bruising.
1781 Lungs	-	215 Pneumonia; 34 Pleurisy; 61 Hydatid Cysts; 1461 Congestion; 10 Parasitic.
288 Livers	-	23 Parasitic; 7 Degenerated; 47 Cirrhosis; 77 Necrosis; 12 Peritonitis; 31 Hepatitis; 21 Hydatid Cysts; 3 Fatty Infiltration; 3 Abscess; 64 Hydatid Cysts.
33 Hearts	-	32 Pericarditis; 1 Degeneration.
89 Kidneys	-	55 Nephritis; 29 Hydro-Nephritis; 1 Haemorrhagic; 2 Degenerated; 2 Cysts.
29 Omentums & Stomachs	-	15 Cystic; 14 Peritonitis.
20 Mesenteries & Intestines	-	Peritonitis.
21 Spleens	-	16 Peritonitis; 3 Cystic; 1 Melanosis; 1 Tumor.

Unsound and unwholesome food condemned or surrendered outside the Abattoir was as follows:-

MEAT.

<u>Cooked Meat:</u>	85 tins. Total weight - 7 cwts 3 qrs $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
<u>Pork Luncheon Meat:</u>	16 x 4 lb tins; 85 x 12 ozs tins; 22 x 7 ozs tins; 1 x 5 lb 9ozs tin; 10 x 2 lb tins; 2 x 15 ozs tins; 3 x 11 ozs tins.
<u>Braised Kidneys:</u>	1 x 13 ozs tin.
<u>Jellied Veal:</u>	1 x 3 lb tin; 5 x 5 lb tins; 10 x 6 lb tins.
<u>Veal and Ham Loaf:</u>	111 x 4 lb tins; 3 x 12 ozs tins.
<u>Jellied Pork:</u>	2 x 4 lb tins.
<u>Chopped Pork:</u>	20 x 12 ozs tins; 3 x 4lb tins; 1 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin; 1 x 16 lb 15ozs tins.
<u>Stewed Steak:</u>	41 x 16 ozs tins; 1 x 8 ozs tin.
<u>Pork Butts:</u>	27 x 3lb 3ozs tins; 1 x 4 lb tin.
<u>Pork Sausages:</u>	45 x 16 ozs tins; 1 cwt 1 st $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
<u>Beef Sausages:</u>	6 stone $10\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
<u>Faggot Meat:</u>	4 lbs 8 ozs.
<u>Minced Beef Loaf:</u>	25 x 12 ozs tins; 1 x 13 ozs tin; 8 x 9 ozs tins; 4 x 16 ozs tins.
<u>Rabbit:</u>	1 x 16 ozs tin.

<u>Braised Sliced Hearts:</u>	7 x 12 ozs tins; 2 x 15 ozs tins.
<u>Ox Tongue:</u>	1 x 6 lb tin; 2 x 12 ozs tins.
<u>Ox &amp; Sheep Tongue:</u>	5 x 32 ozs tins; 3 x 6 lb tins; 13 x 12 ozs tins; 1 x 16 lb tin; 1 x 5 lb 4 ozs tin.
<u>Brisket Beef:</u>	4 x 7 lb tins; 5 x 4 lb tins; 1 x 5 lb tin.
<u>Corned Beef:</u>	14 x 6 lb tins; 1 x 6 lb 12 ozs tin; 1 x 12 ozs tin; 1 x 4 lb tin; 1 x 5 lb 12 ozs tin.
<u>Bacon:</u>	50 lbs.
<u>Chicken:</u>	1 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin.

FRUIT.

<u>Pineapple:</u>	8 x 16 ozs tins; 1 x 30 ozs tin; 1 x 20 ozs tin; 2 x 28 ozs tins;
<u>Rhubarb:</u>	1 x 15 ozs tin.
<u>Greengages:</u>	4 x 20 ozs tin; 11 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tins; 2 x 24 ozs tins; 7 x A2 size tins;
<u>Cherries:</u>	12 x 20 ozs tins; 26 x 14 ozs tins; 18 x 16 ozs tins.
<u>Bilberries:</u>	3 x 19 ozs tins; 1 x 20 ozs tins; 1 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins; 12 x 20 ozs tins.
<u>Blackcurrants:</u>	2 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs jars; 52 x 15 ozs tins; 3 x 16 ozs tins; 2 x 21 ozs tins.
<u>Tomatoes:</u>	5 x 28 ozs tins; 106 x 15 ozs tins; 5 x 5 ozs tins; 1 x 4 lb 3 ozs tins; 87 x 14 ozs tins; 53 x 35 ozs tins; 4 x 36 ozs tins; 2 x 500 grm tins; 1 x 32 ozs tins; 3 x 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins; 34 x 16 ozs tins; 11 x 8 ozs tins; 1 x 27 ozs tin; 1 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin; 5 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins; 1 x 10 ozs tin; 4 x 7 ozs tins; 6 x 250 grm tins.
<u>Figs:</u>	1 x 30 ozs tin.
<u>Grapefruit:</u>	3 x 15 ozs tins; 1 x 28 ozs tin; 3 x 20 ozs tins; 1 x 15 ozs tin.
<u>Plums:</u>	181 x 20 ozs tins; 9 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tins; 17 x 30 ozs tins; 63 x 29 ozs tins; 6 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins; 1 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin; 1 x 16 ozs tin; 35 x 25 ozs tins; 4 x 28 ozs tins; 8 x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins; 1 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins; 2 x 2s tins; 1 x 19 ozs tin.
<u>Apricots:</u>	28 x 19 ozs tins; 2 x 16 ozs tins; 1 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin; 3 x 13 ozs tins; 1 x 28 ozs tin; 1 x 29 ozs tin; 1 x 15 ozs tin; 1 x A2 (large) size tin; 1 x 1T size tin.
<u>Crushed Apple:</u>	10 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins; 3 x 18 ozs tins; 2 x 16 ozs tins.
<u>Sliced Apple:</u>	12 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins.
<u>Peaches:</u>	17 x 29 ozs tins; 1 x 11 ozs tin; 1 x 13 ozs tin; 15 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins; 1 x 12 ozs tins; 5 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins; 2 x 28 ozs tins; 1 x 13 ozs tin; 5 x 15 ozs tins; 1 x 30 ozs tin; 7 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins.
<u>Fruit Salad:</u>	3 x 16 ozs tins; 2 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins; 5 x 13 ozs tins; 7 x 15 ozs tins; 2 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins.
<u>Gooseberries:</u>	3 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins; 5 x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs jars; 1 x 16 ozs tin; 2 x 17 ozs tins.
<u>Damsons:</u>	28 x 16 ozs tins; 11 x 20 ozs tins; 4 x 23 ozs tins.
<u>Pears:</u>	7 x 12 ozs tins; 2 x 19 ozs tins; 3 x 29 ozs tins; 8 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins; 3 x 13 ozs tins; 1 x 28 ozs tin; 8 x 16 ozs tins; 1 x 1T tin; 2 x 15 ozs tins.
<u>Grapes:</u>	10 x 30 ozs tins; 2 x 25 ozs tins; 1 x 28 ozs tin; 4 x 16 ozs tins.
<u>Raspberries:</u>	4 x 11 ozs tins; 3 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins; 4 x 16 ozs tins; 14 x 13 ozs tins; 2 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins; 2 x 14 ozs tins; 2 x 15 ozs tins.
<u>Orange Segments:</u>	11 x 14 ozs tins; 4 x 20 ozs tins; 3 x A2 size tins;
<u>Strawberries:</u>	7 x 14 ozs tins; 5 x 15 ozs tins; 38 x 16 ozs tins; 2 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins; 3 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins.
<u>Red Currants:</u>	14 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins.
<u>Loganberries:</u>	5 x 20 ozs tins.
<u>Prunes:</u>	1 x 16 ozs tins; 2 x 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs tins; 2 x 15 ozs tins; 1 x 7 lb 3 ozs tin.
<u>Apple Puree:</u>	3 x 21 ozs tins; 1 x 1 lb 2 ozs tin.
<u>Blackberries:</u>	1 x 15 ozs tin.
<u>Raisins:</u>	14 lbs.

VEGETABLES.

Baked Beans: 12 x 8 ozs tins; 27 x 16 ozs tins; 2 x  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ozs tins; 1 x  $10\frac{1}{2}$  ozs tin.  
Peas: 1 x A2 size tin; 12 x  $15\frac{1}{2}$  ozs tins; 15 x 19 ozs tins; 6 x 15 ozs tins;  
 6 x 16 ozs tins; 1 x 10 ozs tin; 18 x 8 ozs tins; 1 x  $13\frac{1}{2}$  ozs tin;  
 1 x  $10\frac{1}{2}$  ozs tin; 1 x 28 ozs tin.  
Carrots: 3 x 30 ozs tins; 1 x 40 ozs tin.  
Beans: 3 x  $10\frac{1}{2}$  ozs tins; 17 x 16 ozs tins.  
 1 x  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ozs tin.

TINNED/FRESH FISH.

Salmon (grado 3): 3 x  $7\frac{3}{4}$  ozs tins; 6 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  size tin.  
(grado 1): 2 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  size tins.  
Sild: 18 x  $3\frac{5}{4}$  ozs tins; 1 x 14 ozs tin.  
Shrimps: 3 x  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ozs tins; 2 x  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ozs tins.  
Herrings: 2 x 14 ozs tins.  
Lobster: 1 x 16 ozs tin.  
Sardines: 3 x  $\frac{1}{4}$  size tins; 1 x 125 grm tin.  
Cured Cod: 2 stone.  
Cutlets: 2 stone.  
Plaice: 3 stone.

TINNED SOUP.

Irish Stew: 14 x 16 ozs tins; 3 x  $10\frac{1}{2}$  ozs tins.  
Tomato: 3 x 16 ozs tins.  
Steak & Veg: 3 x 16 ozs tins; 8 x  $15\frac{1}{2}$  ozs tins.  
Mixed Veg: 2 x 16 ozs tins.  
Chicken: 1 x  $15\frac{1}{2}$  ozs tin.  
Creme of Onion: 1 x  $15\frac{1}{2}$  ozs tin.

TINNED MILK.

Full Cream: 2 x 2 pt tins; 4 x  $1\frac{3}{4}$  pt tins; 2 x 1 pt tins; 1 x  $\frac{5}{4}$  pt tin;  
 1 x 14 ozs tin.  
Evaporated Milk: 74 x 2 pt tins; 2 x  $1\frac{3}{4}$  pt tins; 1 x  $14\frac{1}{2}$  ozs tin; 19 x 16 ozs tins;  
 7 x  $\frac{3}{4}$  pt tins; 2 x 15 ozs tins; 6 x  $1\frac{5}{8}$  pt tins; 1 x 8 ozs tin;  
 1 x  $1\frac{7}{8}$  pt tins.

TINNED CREAM.

12 x 6 ozs tins; 3 x 4 ozs tins; 1 x 16 ozs tin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beans & Tomato Sauce: 2 x 8 ozs tins; 2 x 16 ozs tins; 1 x 15 ozs tin.  
Cheese: 87 x  $2\frac{1}{4}$  ozs boxes; 20 x  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ozs boxes; 4 x  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ozs boxes; 2 x 8 ozs boxes;  
 5 x 12 ozs boxes;  $44\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.  
Whipp Fat: 1 x 16 ozs box.  
Pilchards in Tomato Sauce: 1 x 16 ozs tin.  
Cakes: 54 x 10 ozs boxes Battenburg Cakes; 54 x 10 ozs boxes Iced Fancies.  
Spaghetti: 2 x 8 ozs tins; 2 x 10 ozs tins.  
Butter:  $28\frac{3}{4}$  lbs.  
Bournvita: 1 x 8 ozs tin.  
Coffee: 17 x 2 ozs tins; 3 x 8 ozs bottles.  
Sugar: 104 lbs.  
Cornflakes: 2 x 8 ozs pkts.  
Shredded Wheat: 1 x 12 ozs pkt.  
Quaker Oats: 1 x  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb pkt.  
Robinson's Barley: 14 x 8 ozs tins.  
Pigs Feet: 3 cwt 1 qr 21 lbs.  
Mince meat: 2 x  $14\frac{1}{2}$  ozs jars; 3 x 14 ozs jars.  
Syrup: 1 x 2lb tin; 2 x 16 ozs tins.  
Christmas Pudding: 2 x 1 lb pkt; 1 x 2 lb pkt.  
Meat Paste: 1 x  $2\frac{3}{4}$  ozs jars; 3 x 14 ozs jars.



<u>Fish Paste:</u>	1 x 2 ozs tin.
<u>Fat:</u>	142 lbs.
<u>Robinson's Patent Groats:</u>	8 x 8 ozs tins; 6 x 16 ozs tins.
<u>Table Jelly:</u>	25 x 5 ozs pkts.
<u>Flour:</u>	36 x 3 lb pkts.
<u>Heinz Baby Food:</u>	1 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin.
<u>Pineapple Crush:</u>	2 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tins.
<u>Haliverol Capsules:</u>	25 x 25 capsule Bottles; 3 x 100 capsule bottles.
<u>Frozen Egg:</u>	7 x 16 lb tins.
<u>Sausage and Beans:</u>	2 x 8 ozs tins.
<u>Cornflour:</u>	16 x 8 ozs pkts; 12 x 4 ozs pkts.
<u>Pickles/Sauces:</u>	1 x 10 ozs jar Pan-Yan Pickle; 1 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs jar Salad Cream; 1 x 8 fl. ozs jar Tomato Sauce; 2 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs jar Sandwich Spread.
<u>Jams:</u>	2 x 7 lb tins; 6 x 16 ozs jars; 10 x 24 ozs jars.

#### FOOD SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS:

During the year samples of various foods were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff. The variety of foods, number of samples and results of analysis were as follows:-

Article Sampled.	No. of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Milk	128	126	2
Cheese Spread	3	3	-
Puff Pastry	1	1	-
Cake Mixture	4	4	-
Custard Powder	2	2	-
Dessert Powder	1	1	-
Cornflour	1	1	-
Trifle Pack	2	2	-
Self Raising Flour	1	1	-
Seasoning	1	1	-
Pickled Cabbage	1	1	-
Chutney	1	1	-
Tomato Catsup	1	1	-
White Pepper	1	1	-
Canned Fish	1	1	-
Pork Sausages	1	1	-
Beef Sausages	1	1	-
Fish Paste	3	3	-
Coffee & Chicory Essence	2	2	-
Glucose	1	1	-
Honey	1	1	-
Fruit Curd	3	3	-
Table Jelly	6	6	-
Bottled Cherries	1	1	-
Fruit Salad	1	1	-
Figs	1	1	-
Saccharin Tablets	2	2	-
Yeast Vite Tablets	1	1	-
Vitorange Energy Tablets	1	1	-
Sulphur Tablets	1	1	-
Gee's Linctus	1	1	-
Compound Epsom Salt Tablets	1	1	-
Cheese	1	1	-
Margarine	1	1	-
Vinegar	2	2	-
Sauce	1	1	-
French Mustard	1	1	-
Canned Peas	1	1	-



Article Sampled.	No. of samples taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Meat Paste	2	2	-
Tea	1	1	-
Cocoa	1	1	-
Blackcurrant Juice	1	1	-
Boiled Sweets	2	2	-
Stomach Tablets	1	1	-
Halibut Liver Oil	2	2	-
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	4	4	-
Cod Liver Oil Capsules	1	1	-
Junior Aspirin Tablets	1	1	-
Aspirin Tablets	1	1	-
Liquid Paraffin	1	1	-
Canned Sterilized Cream	3	3	-
Ice Cream	18	15	3
Sponge Jelly Trifle	1	1	-
Malt Vinogar	1	1	-
Mixed Pickles	1	1	-
Mustard	2	2	-
Drinking Chocolate	1	1	-
Marmalade	1	1	-
Jam	2	2	-
Gelatine	1	1	-
Glycerine & Thymol Pastilles	1	1	-
Calcimil Tablets	1	1	-
Lung Tonic	1	1	-
Supavite Capsules	1	1	-
Aveleum Capsules	2	1	1
Haliverol Capsules	1	-	1
Abidec Drops	1	1	-
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	1	-
Cooking Fat	1	1	-
Shredded Beef Suet	1	1	-
Ground Almonds	1	1	-
All Bran	1	1	-
Arrowroot	1	1	-
Tomato Ketchup	1	1	-
Pickling Spice	1	1	-
Cloves	1	1	-
Dressed Crab	1	1	-
Sunny Spread	1	1	-
Lemon Juice	1	1	-
Dried Coffee Extract	2	2	-
Lemon Flavouring	1	1	-
Mincedmeat	1	1	-
Demarara Sugar	1	1	-
Boiled Sweets	1	1	-
Pastillos	1	1	-
Milk Chocolate	1	1	-
Bottled Pears	1	1	-
Currants	1	1	-
Sultanas	1	1	-
Glaco Cherries	1	1	-
Figs	1	1	-
Dates	1	1	-
Cough & Bronchial Mixture	2	2	-
Glycerine, Lemon & Ipocuanha Mix	1	1	-
Syrup of Figs	1	1	-
Syrup Minadex	1	1	-
Castor Oil	1	1	-
Olive Oil	1	1	-
	274	267	7

The comparison with the previous years is as follows:-

Year.	No. of samples taken.	Genuine.	Not genuine.
1944	119	117	2
1945	174	166	8
1946	162	153	9
1947	176	166	10
1948	200	183	17
1949	249	249	-
1950	242	232	10
1951	229	220	9
1952	259	250	9
1953	274	267	7

Number of samples taken per 1,000 of population -			
Estimated 1953 - 45,000	...	...	6.1
Percentage of Milks taken not confirming to standards in relation to number taken	...	...	1.56
Percentage of Foods other than Milk not conforming to standards in relation to number taken	..	...	3.42
Percentage of all Foods not conforming to standards in relation to number taken	...	...	2.55

#### ADULTERATED SAMPLES:

In the instance of the first adulterated sample of milk wherein 9 per cent of added water was found, proceedings were taken against the producer/retailer and he was given a conditional discharge on payment of 19/6d costs.

In connection with the second adulteration, wherein there was a deficiency of 31 per cent of milk fat, as this was from a small quantity of milk which was remaining after the normal day's requirements had been sold, by wholesale, the producer not being a retailer, after consultation with the Public Analyst it was decided to watch this supply and not, in this instance, take proceedings.

Proceedings were taken against the manufacturers of the three adulterated samples of ice cream. The deficiencies in fat were 34 per cent; 54 per cent and 22 per cent respectively. The following were the results of the proceedings taken:-

- (a) Fined £3. 0. Od.
- (b) Each of the three principals of the firm fined £2. 0. Od.
- (c) Fined £2. 0. Od.

The remaining 2 adulterations were informal samples and were of Haliverol and Avoleum Capsules. The Analyst's Report showed a deficiency of 46 per cent and 36 per cent in Vitamin A respectively. The remaining stocks of these capsules were surrendered.

#### THE SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS:

The Regulations provide that unless milk contains a minimum of 3% fat and 8.5% milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine. The average percentage composition of the whole of the milk samples in the Borough in 1953 was as follows:-

No. of milk samples examined	Milk fat - percentage	Non-fatty solids - percentage
128	3.62	8.66%

The figures for the ten previous years were as follows: -

Year.	No. of milk samples examined.	Milk fat - percentage.	Non-fatty solids - percentage.
1943	85	3.63%	8.66%
1944	66	3.68%	8.78%
1945	127	3.60%	8.68%
1946	115	3.47%	8.71%
1947	124	3.30%	8.63%
1948	123	3.50%	8.45%
1949	98	3.56%	8.67%
1950	118	3.63%	8.68%
1951	126	3.49%	8.65%
1952	133	3.55%	8.65%

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 -1940:

All samples of Milk and Ice Cream were free from preservatives.

The samples of Cheese Spread were free from boric acid and that of Pastry free from mineral acid.

The samples of Pudding Mixture, Cake Mixture, Custard Powder, Dessert Powder, Cornflour and Trifle Pack were free from sulphites.

Canned Fish contained not more than traces of tin.

The samples of Seasoning, Pickled Cabbage, Chutney and Tomato Catsup were free from sulphites and the Tomato Catsup had a copper content (on dry solids) of 7 parts per million.

The samples of Pork Sausages and Beef Sausages were free of boric acid and contained 67 parts per million and 141 parts per million of sulphur dioxide respectively.

The samples of fish Paste were free from boric acid and of Coffee and Chicory free from sulphites, benzoic and salicylic acids.

The Glucose, Honey, Fruit Curd, Bottled Cherries, Fruit Salad, Figs and Table Jelly were all free from sulphites.

The first sample of Canned Sterilized Cream was free from preservatives and the Tomato Ketchup was free from sulphites, benzoic and salicylic acids.

Two further samples of Canned Sterilized Cream were free from preservatives and contained not more than traces of tin.

The Mustard, Pickling Spice and Cloves were free from extraneous matter and the Lemon Cheese contained 140 parts of sulphur dioxide per million.

The Mincedmeat and Jam were free from sulphites, benzoic and salicylic acids and the Boiled Sweets, Pastilles, Currants, Sultanias, Glace Cherries, Figs and Dates were free from sulphites.



The Margarine had a boric acid content of 0.18 per cent.

The samples of Vinegar were free from mineral acid and contained not more than traces of arsenic.

Samples of Meat Paste were free from sulphites and boric acid.

Those of Tea and Cocoa were free from extraneous siliceous matter.

The Blackcurrant Juice contained 210 parts of sulphur dioxide per million (maximum limit 350 p.p.m).

The sample of Marmalade was free from sulphites.

The Gelatine had a sulphur dioxide content of 144 parts per million (maximum unit 1,000 parts per million).

THE MILK & DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949 - 1954. THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949 - 1954. THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED & STERILIZED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949 - 1953:

All dairies where milk or milk utensils were stored were regularly inspected during the year.

There were 23 purveyors registered by Council for the sale of ungraded milks within the Borough. The number of licences granted for the sale of designated milks were:-

Pastourised:	(a) Dealers Licences	22
	(b) Supplementary Licences	3
Sterilized:	(a) Dealers Licences	10
	(b) Supplementary Licences	1
Tuberculin Tested:	Dealers Licences	20

The sampling and examination of our milk supply undertaken during the year was as follows:-

Nature of Examination.	Number Submitted.	Number Satisfactory.	Number not Satisfactory
Adulteration	128	126	2
Bacterial Purity	120	115	5
Presence of Tuberculosis	24	24	-

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938 AND BYELAWS MADE THEREUNDER FOR OBSERVING CLEANLINESS ETC., IN STORAGE, HANDLING, WRAPPING & DELIVERY OF FOOD:

During the two previous years we undertook a survey of all food premises in the Borough. All sections of the trade were, from time to time during these two years, met by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and myself in order to discuss the implication and the application of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act and the Clean Food Byelaws made thereunder, in relation to their premises and staffs. Notices were served in respect of all premises where contraventions were discovered or improvements needed.



During 1953 we commenced a re-survey of all premises in order to ascertain what alterations and improvements had been carried out. As we completed each class of business we reported to Council upon any failure to comply with the requirements contained on our notices. Whilst substantial improvements have been carried out in most cases we found a few cases of indifference. In no case did we discover any objection or unwillingness to undertake essential improvements. Council has allowed a further extension of time to the few outstanding cases.

There is only one food premises in the Borough having an open shop front. This is a Fruiterer's premises in Church Street. This premises will be demolished should the proposed Town Centre Improvement Scheme be carried through. Under such circumstances we have not pressed for enclosing the shop front.

In addition to the various reports presented to Committee on the several food premises, a special report was provided on Licenced Premises. This report was also circulated to the Borough Magistrates and the Police.

The legislative control now exercised by a local authority in respect to food supplies may be appreciated from the considerable number of Acts, Orders and Circulars that we receive and in respect of which we have to have administrative knowledge. In addition to the Slaughter of Animals (Pigs) Act, 1953 and the Merchandise Marks Act of 1953 the following statutory Orders became operative during the year:-

<u>MATTER DEALT WITH IN ORDER.</u>	<u>DATE OF OPERATION.</u>
Transfer of functions - Slaughterhouses & Knackers Yard	1st January, 1953
Canning of Food etc	16th January, 1953
Memo 3/Meat on Meat Inspection	1st February, 1953
Offals and Meat Products	1st March, 1953
Sale of Cream and use of Milk in Food Products	1st April, 1953
Labelling of Food and Drinks	5th April, 1953
Sale of Designated Milk supplies in certain areas	1st May, 1953
Kitchen Waste, etc	1st May, 1953
Food Standards (Ice Cream)	1st June, 1953
Kitchen Waste etc	1st August, 1953
Food Standards (Preserves)	1st September, 1953
Food Standards (Saccharin Tablets)	1st September, 1953
Food (Sweeteners)	1st September, 1953
Salvage of Food	27th September, 1953
Sale of Condensed Milk	11th November, 1953
Preservatives in Food etc.	11th November, 1953
Preservatives in Food etc.	16th December, 1953
Soft Drinks Standards	20th December, 1953
Designated Milk Regs. Substitution of Dates	20th December, 1953
Distribution of Cream in sealed containers	27th December, 1953

In addition the following circulars were received from the Ministry of Food:-

M.F. 1/53	Meat content of Sausages
M.F. 2/53	Official certificates re: imported food
M.F. 3/53	Oxidising agents for milk utensils.
M.F. 4/53	Canned fruit and vegetables
M.F. 5/53	Official certificates for imported food
M.F. 6/53	Meat content of Sausages
M.F. 9/53	Sale of Cream, etc.
M.F. 10/53	Ice Cream Standards
M.F. 11/53	Oxidising Agents for milk utensils
M.F. 12/53	Prevention of Nuisances from Blow Flies
M.F. 13/53	Norwegian Certificates for Whalemeat
M.F. 15/53	Faroe Island Certificates for Whalemeat

M.F. 16/53	Clean Catering
M.F. 17/53	Saccharin Tablets & Sweeteners
M.F. 18/53	Flour and Bread
M.F. 19/53	Disposal and Salvage of Food
M.F. 20/53	Condensed Milk and Preservatives in Food
M.F. 21/53	Disposal of Condemned Meat
M.F. 22/53	Standards of Soft Drinks
M.F. 23/53	Sterilized Milk and Capping of Bottles, etc.
M.F. 24/53	Sale of Cream in containers.

#### WATER SUPPLY:

Two hundred and sixty samples of water were taken by your Sanitary Officers for Bacteriological Examination and one for Chemical Examination. These were obtained from various points along your several water supplies so that an adequate check could be maintained on the general purity of our drinking water. Several samples were taken of water before it reached the chlorination point and whilst a number of these did not reach satisfactory standard, there was no cause for undue alarm. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that samples taken at the same time and of the same water, after passing the chlorination point, proved in all cases to be satisfactory.

Thirty one samples proved to be doubtful or of unsatisfactory purity. Of the 31 unsatisfactory samples, 22 were of unchlorinated water. The sample taken for Chemical Examination was satisfactory.

#### HOUSE DRAINAGE - DOCK STREET, FORT TALBOT:

During the year the drainage system from Dock Street, which was periodically being blocked up, failed to function. The only temporary relief that could be afforded was to construct a drain to discharge the sewage on to marshland. This, of course, gave rise to a very serious nuisance.

The drainage system of these 25 houses was by means of a private sewer, constructed over 50 years ago, and made to discharge into tidal waters near the Dock entrance. Since its construction several additional rail tracks have been constructed over its course. The average depth is about 40 - 50 feet. During more recent years blockages have been frequent due to subsidence, fractures, etc., produced as a result of the weight and pressure of the increasing number of mineral lines constructed in the area. The relaying of the private sewer under the circumstances would be impracticable and the only solution of the problem was the construction of a sewage treatment plant estimated to cost £4,000. There would, of course, be maintenance costs and possibly intermittent nuisance arising from the plant.

The general structural condition of the properties was such that much could be done to bring them up to reasonable housing standards.

Having regard to the need of general housing repairs, the cost of a sewage treatment scheme and its maintenance, it was felt that should Council endeavour to enforce repairs and the provision of a new drainage system or sewage treatment plant, the owners would possibly consider that the expense involved was unreasonable and decline to undertake the work.

Other unsatisfactory features at Dock Street were difficulty and danger of approach and inaccessibility of dwellings from town; the development of the Steel Works towards the dwellings and the extension of the tipping of slag in the same direction; the lack of amenity and local authority services and the intention of the British Railways to extend their marshalling yards in the area.

Having regard to the cost of providing a solution of the drainage problem and the increasing nuisance arising from its defective condition and the defective structural condition of the houses, it was decided to discuss the matter with representatives of the British Transport Commission along the lines of Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. At such



a meeting it was pointed out that although the houses provided accommodation for many railway employees in close proximity to their work, the houses were a liability and not an asset. To expend a large sum of money to reconstruct the drainage system and repair the houses was, therefore, considered inadvisable. The matter was referred to the Welsh Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and after a meeting with one of its officers, it was agreed to accept Undertakings from the British Transport Commission to discontinue the use of these houses for human habitation.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

The industrial development of the Borough brings in its train many problems, not the least of which is pollution of the air we breath. Much of my time and attention has, therefore, been devoted during the year to the several sources of atmospheric pollution. These sources of pollution were:-

Margam Abbey Works; Phoenix Fuel Works;  
Aluminium Caps & Metal Closure Works, Cornwall St., Aberavon;  
Carbide Works, Margam, and  
The Laundry, rear of Crown Street, Port Talbot.

Detailed reports have already been made to Council in respect of these sources of pollution. Appropriate action was taken and in some cases remedial measures are proving satisfactory. It is, however, interesting to record action taken in respect of two new sources of pollution that manifested themselves during the year. These were the Caps and Metal Closures Works at Cornwall Street, Aberavon and the Phoenix Patent Fuel Works at the Docks.

ALUMINIUM CAPS & METAL CLOSURES MANUFACTURING WORKS, ABERAVON:

Early in 1953 we had complaints that people were suffering from sickness and headaches in the Borough Street, Mabel Street and Isaac Place areas of Aberavon. It was alleged that such illness was due to the pollution of the atmosphere by vinylite fumes from the works premises of Messrs. Johnson Bros., (Steel Erectors), Ltd., at Aberavon.

In these works there is a process where aluminium sheets are lacquered or coated and after proceeding over roller machines pass into baking or drying ovens. The ovens are heated by air circulation from gas fired units mounted within the baking or drying chamber and below the passing racks or trays of treated aluminium plates. This system of enclosed heat distribution appears to produce a perfect drying of the plate within a minimum of time. The fumes from the baking or drying chamber are drawn off by pipes or chimneys situated one at each end. There are two baking chambers at the works, therefore, we have four chimneys giving off fumes. A vinylite lacquer or enamel of different colours is used to coat the aluminium plates. The nuisance was most pronounced when a black vinylite mixture was being used. The prevailing winds were south-westerly and, therefore, the fumes were driven in the direction of the streets I have referred to. Whilst it was the desire of Council to encourage and cultivate the goodwill of industrialists in the area it was certainly concerned with the discomfort caused the inhabitants around these works.

A meeting was arranged at the Works with the Managing Director, Manager and a representative of the Oven Manufacturers. Contact was also made with the suppliers of the Vinylite lacquer and a firm of ventilation engineers. Although I was satisfied with the concern and the endeavours of this firm to grapple with the problem, it was something of which I had no previous experience or knowledge. When the facts were presented to Council I was instructed to serve an Abatement Notice on the firm so that the interests of Council and the inhabitants of the area could be safeguarded during a period of investigation and experiment. I visited a somewhat similar

works in another area and also consulted a representative of a large Smethwick and Birmingham firm of Industrial Heat Engineers who was good enough to visit the works in a private capacity in an endeavour to advise on possible remedies.

Eventually, after a Conference of the Managing Director and Mr. Aikens of the Oxy-Catalyst Co., Ltd., of London and the Managing Director of Messrs. F. J. Ballard & Co., Ltd., of Tipton Staffs, it was decided to experiment by fitting oxy-catalyst equipment to one of the ovens. The oxy-catalyst units were obtained from America and were fitted into a ducting arrangement constructed by Messrs. Ballard. It was claimed that the unit cost about two thousand pounds and if the experiment proved successful would be the first of its kind in the British Isles. The pilot tests proved this fume purification process to be satisfactory. Visits are, however, still being made so as to establish beyond doubt over a period of time the efficiency of the arrangement.

The oxy-catalyst unit is made up in the form of a number of what may be described as bricks, enclosed in a chamber. These bricks consist of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inch long porcelain rods set in staggered rows between 3 inch square porcelain end plates. There are 70 rods per unit or brick and each rod is of a streamline cross-section coated with a thin film (.003 inches) of catalytic alumina and platinum alloy. The efficiency of the process is dependent on the correct amount of this catalytic alumina and platinum alloy coating and this can be determined by increasing or decreasing the number of bricks or units in accordance with the quantity of fume to be dealt with. The waste gases flow around the treated rods and come into intimate contact with the entire surfaces of the units. On these surfaces oxidation takes place - in the presence of oxygen - of organic and combustible materials in any degree of concentration, and thus the odours are removed. During the process heat is generated, and can be recovered and used. This can be returned to the oven resulting in a corresponding reduction of the amount of gas hitherto used for oven heating. This saving of gas should ultimately offset the cost of the cleansing process now introduced.

It is claimed that the catalyst unit will operate without loss of efficiency over several years and that it can be regenerated at low cost.

#### PHOENIX PATENT FUEL WORKS, PORT TALBOT:

During the summer of 1953 volumes of coal dust were being omitted into the atmosphere causing a very serious nuisance in that part of the Bocks where these works are situated. An inspection of the installation revealed that large quantities of damp coal were being conveyed into a drying plant in order to reduce the moisture content of the coal before it proceeded for further treatment. Attached to this drying plant was a cyclonic dust arrester to abstract the immense quantities of dust arising from the process. This apparatus was obviously not functioning properly due to several reasons. The technical representative of the firm which installed the cleaning plant carried out alterations and modifications and the apparatus now appears to be working satisfactorily.

#### POLLUTION IN THE TAIBACH AREA:

From the figures of deposited pollution at Taibach we find that the months of February and July gave the highest monthly quantity of dust, etc., recorded during the year. The amount recorded from our deposit gauge - an equivalent of 91.60 tons to the square mile - for the month of July was very significant for both Numbers 1 and 2 furnaces were out of commission for the months of June and July. Atmospheric pollution from domestic chimneys can be discounted for there were very few fires in dwelling houses during this period of the year. This increased amount of pollution, when two of the three furnaces were out of commission, when compared with the proceeding months, in my opinion, indicated that the furnaces are not now the major cause of the



pollution prevailing in the Taibach area. The nuisance producing factor in this neighbourhood is, in my opinion, the coke ovens. This is further confirmed as a result of the Petri-Dish Survey jointly undertaken by the Steel Company and your Sanitary Department during the months of June and July. Within a radius of a quarter of a mile of the Coke Ovens this survey revealed a mean atmospheric dust deposit equivalent to about 80 tons per square mile per month. A reference to the recorded figures of the Petri-Dish Survey in this report will indicate that on the 25th June when both furnaces were out of commission there was a dust deposit in tons per square mile at the following points in the Taibach area:-

Sanitary Department	133.5 tons
Butchers Shop, Commercial Road	212.2 tons
25 Station Road	149.8 tons

Having regard to the foregoing submissions I am of opinion that the furnaces do not appear to be the source of atmospheric pollution in this part of the Borough.

#### PETRI-DISH SURVEY OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN STEELWORKS AND SURROUNDING AREAS:

During the month of June we collaborated with the Steel Company's Operational Research Department in arranging for what is known as a petri-dish survey of the works and surrounding areas. This is a somewhat rough method of ascertaining atmospheric pollution. So many variable factors are, however, involved that too much reliance cannot be placed upon the results obtained. Yet one is provided with some guide and indication of the extent; source and direction of atmospheric pollution. There were thirty-two stations within a quarter, half, three quarter and one mile radius of the Steel Company's Coke Ovens. The weighings were undertaken at the Works' Laboratory. The dust deposited throughout the period of survey varied significantly on different occasions. The mean rate of dust deposit at radius  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile (8 sites) from Margam Coke Ovens was about 80 tons per square mile per month. At radius of half mile or more (8 sites) was about 40 tons. The locations of stations, together with the quantity of deposit at each station - indicated as an equivalent of tons per square mile per month at these particular points - are shown overleaf:-

RESIDENTIAL AREA	RADIUS.	DATE AND QUANTITY IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE.									
STATION.		Period ending	Period ending	Period ending	Period ending	Period ending	Period ending	Period ending	Period ending	Period	Period
		1.6.53	8.6.53	9.6.53	11.6.53	24.6.53	25.6.53	26.6.53	29.6.53-	30.6.53	3.7.53-
									30.6.53	31.6.53	4.7.53
Sanitary Dept., Commercial Road	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	96.1	64.9	37.4	133.5	147.3	107.3	99.8	129.8		
P. Hoycock, Commercial Road.	-do-	28.7	77.4	-	212.2	119.8	97.3	92.4	474.2		
25 Constant Road, Taibach.	-do-	18.7	43.7	54.9	149.8	74.9	87.4	84.9	59.9		
13 Prince Street, Margam.	-do-	38.7	38.7	25.0	59.9	87.4	59.9	49.9	64.9		
105 Talbot Road, Port Talbot	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	61.2	39.9	-	87.4	162.2	69.9	62.4	149.8		
Park House, Thoodre Road.	-do-	12.5	42.4	12.5	48.7	54.9	39.9	32.4	142.3		
Caretakers House, Grooswen Hospital.	-do-	13.7	30.0	12.5	57.4	54.9	44.9	42.4	87.4		
Workingsmens Club, Duffryn Road.	-do-	23.7	37.4	13.7	79.9	69.9	52.4	49.9	56.2		
Grand Hotel, Port Talbot.	$\frac{5}{4}$ mile	-	22.5	56.2	59.9	74.9	39.9	37.4	82.4		22.
28 Hafod Street, Port Talbot.	-do-	23.7	36.2	15.0	-	49.9	37.4	34.9	25.0		
Pen Ton, Penycac Road, Port Talbot.	-do-	77.4	32.4	16.2	30.0	54.9	34.9	39.9	49.9		
202 Margam Road, Port Talbot.	-do-	111.1	30.0	66.2	64.9	37.4	37.4	34.9	37.4		
Sydney Heath, Station Road.	1 mile	8.7	25.0	31.2	30.0	57.4	32.4	25.0	64.9		
Tom Daniels, Gwalia Stores, Forge Road.	-do-	8.7	21.2	17.5	43.9	43.7	43.7	29.9	71.1		
The Co-op, Goytre Road.	-do-	20.0	25.0	17.5	32.4	37.4	22.5	23.7	25.0		
The Co-op, Tollgate Road, Margam.	-do-	47.4	-	66.1	92.4	52.4	39.9	32.4	54.9		

## WCPKS AREA.

## DATE AND QUANTITY IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

<u>STATION.</u>	<u>RADIUS</u>	<u>Period ending</u>	<u>Period ending</u>	<u>Period 8.6.53-</u>	<u>Period 9.6.53-</u>	<u>Period ending</u>	<u>Period ending</u>	<u>Period ending</u>	<u>Period ending</u>	<u>Period ending</u>	<u>Period ending</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Period</u>
		1.6.53	8.6.53	9.6.53	11.6.53	24.6.53	25.6.53	26.6.53	29.6.53	30.6.53	31.6.53	3.7.53-	4.7.53		
Near Tippler Sub-Station	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	162.2	-	134.8	-	91.1	107.3	217.2	57.4	116.1	71.1				
Near Site of No: 4 Blast Furnace	-do-	25.0	18.7	59.9	32.4	27.5	42.4	27.5	33.7	30.0	42.4				
South end of Wharf Junction with old Phoenix Works	-do-	7.5	56.2	104.8	17.5	41.2	62.4	72.4	324.5	134.8	87.4				
Near Margam Works - Dorr Thickeners	-do-	-	48.7	117.3	67.4	169.73	94.8	361.9	37.4	129.8	25.0				
Embankment seaward side of Central Repair Shop	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	76.1	17.5	67.4	52.4	-	39.9	-	25.0	25.0	22.5				
Near hut on Morfa Bank, close to main flag route from Blast Furnace.	-do-	20.0	-	42.4	13.7	34.9	56.2	-	20.0	-	25.0				
Near Road to Dock Street.	-do-	7.5	28.7	63.6	12.5	17.5	27.5	32.5	89.9	25.0	30.0				
Llewellyns Quay.	-do-	-	-	27.5	21.2	-	42.4	87.4	20.0	22.5	26.2				
Embankment seaward side of Abbey Melting Shop Tank	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile	77.4	12.5	30.0	15.0	30.0	30.0	22.3	20.0	17.5	18.7				
Near foremans Office, Morfa Bank	-do-	8.7	7.5	25.0	13.7	10.0	32.4	20.0	22.5	25.0	30.0				
In field near main corner of road to Dock Street	-do-	-	-	39.9	486.7	17.5	50.0	39.9	197.2	146.0	22.5				
Near Basic Slag Works, Fort Talbot	-do-	17.5	6.2	34.9	10.0	12.5	32.4	25.0	30.0	22.5	20.0				
Near Abbey Works Slag Yard	1 mile	112.3	51.2	82.4	26.2	230.9	269.6	39.9	-	-	31.2				
Sand dune not far from sea, forms almost straight line with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile (f)	-do-	-	-	574.1	49.9	-	-	-	-	476.7	30.0				
Near Lock Gates	-do-	-	6.2	25.0	11.2	2.5	22.5	12.5	12.5	17.5	22.5				
Near Fuel Department, Port Talbot	-do-	11.2	6.2	31.2	8.7	8.7	42.4	42.4	37.4	37.4	27.5				



MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, SUNSHINE & RAINFALL  
DURING 1953.

MONTH.	DEPOSITED POLLUTION (In tons per square mile) TOWN CENTRE TAIBACH.	ATMOSPHERIC SULPHUR DIOXIDE POLLUTION (In milligrammes per 100sq.cms) TOWN CENTRE TAIBACH	RAINFALL (In inches) TOWN CENTRE GROES TAIBACH	SUNSHINE (In hours) GROES
January	17.76 43.70	1.42 1.32	1.67 1.82 1.40	50.9
February	20.68 94.28	1.86 1.13	2.79 2.77 2.52	67.3
March	18.54 54.20	1.79 2.04	2.92 2.44 2.49	142.9
April	16.60 45.35	1.02 0.92	3.05 3.12 2.58	180.8
May	15.41 47.32	1.00 0.94	2.97 3.06 2.85	204.9
June	19.00 54.20	1.23 0.74	2.39 2.71 2.29	165.9
July	33.06 91.60	1.36 1.78	5.59 6.72 5.47	178.8
August	25.62 64.09	0.82 0.69	6.22 6.32 5.73	169.2
September	36.12 69.36	1.33 1.15	4.59 4.50 4.38	122.8
October	23.61 47.36	0.94 0.94	4.65 4.44 4.24	98.6
November	24.10 61.28	1.42 1.64	3.55 4.25 3.11	31.2
December	11.92 25.40	1.39 1.41	1.27 1.46 1.17	31.6
Totals:	262.42 698.14	15.58 14.70	41.66 43.61 38.23	1444.9



DISPOSAL OF HOUSE ETC., REFUSE:BAGLAN REFUSE TIP:

In order to raise the level and reclaim the land in Baglan to provide for park and recreational facilities for the inhabitants of the area, the refuse collected from much of the Borough has for some time been tipped on the low lying land between the main trunk road and the Railway. It is the desire of Council to reclaim the land as cheaply as possible, having regard, of course, to the need of precautions being taken to protect the welfare of the people living in the area. If the precautions suggested by the Ministry of Health were strictly complied with there would, of course, be no nuisance. One cannot, however, ignore the question of costs, labour and other local difficulties which make the rigid enforcing of such suggestions difficult. Quantities of shale and soil are regularly brought to the tip for covering and top dressing. The tip has from time to time been treated with Coopers Tip Dressing and the Rodent Officer has regularly carried out baiting treatment against rats. Occasionally one did find that the quantity of soil, shale, etc., used for tip covering was inadequate and the area of exposed surface too large. The exposed surface should be reduced to practically a day's tipping and the actual tipping face kept as narrow as possible. This would make for easier control and covering.

The residents of this part of Baglan claim that they have suffered the full effects of Exodus 8. 21 as a result of our tipping methods. One has, however, to concede that refuse tipping has contributed to the fly nuisance in this part of Baglan. Having regard to the prevailing winds from the tip towards the houses one could presume that whilst tipping continues there will be a concentration of flies in the area. However, if regard is paid to maintenance of the conditions indicated in the reports presented to Committee during the year, this and other nuisances that could arise from such a tip should be considerably reduced.

STANDARDISED REFUSE BINS:

During its consideration of tipping precautions, the negligence of householders in respect of the storage of refuse was once again dealt with by Council. Council has now resolved to implement Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

INDISCRIMINATE AND ILLEGAL TIPPING OF REFUSE:

It is regrettable that people still flagrantly disregard the services provided by Council for public cleansing and deposit refuse and rubbish from their premises on to waste land, open spaces and back lanes. It is often difficult to discover the guilty people and Council is obliged to remove such accumulations at considerable extra expense. When we sometimes investigate cases of rat infestation we find that rats have been encouraged by accumulations of refuse or waste food, and the people responsible are often the very same people who complained of the presence of rats.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR:

We continued to slaughter animals for the adjoining areas, the Cardiff, Bristol and London markets and, of course, our own Borough. I have previously reported on the structural and out-dated condition of our abattoir. Council has, from time to time, endeavoured to secure the approval of the Ministry of Food to be allowed to carry out essential and substantial improvements. Patching and small improvements would help to overcome some of our present difficulties. It must, however, be appreciated that so long as our present abattoir is used, conditions cannot be improved to any substantial degree of efficiency. The need of the erection of a new abattoir has been stressed for over 30 years.

At present and arising out of the decontrol of meat, Council has entered into an arrangement with the Fatstock Marketing Corporation for the slaughter of animals at the Abattoir. At the request of this body minor alterations are being carried out in order to improve somewhat the facilities for slaughtering.

The whole question of slaughtering policy is at present being considered by the Government. In view of the numerous proposals and counter-proposals put forward by interested bodies connected with the meat and livestock industry and the lack of a declared Government policy at this stage, it would be well for Council to defer consideration of any substantial alterations to our present premises.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on Slaughterhouses is at present preparing a Slaughterhouse siting plan for England and Wales. The Government anticipates the report of this Committee being presented early in the coming year. It is hoped, therefore, that long before the next Annual Report is due, a considerably clearer picture of arrangements for the satisfactory slaughtering and marketing of meat will have been settled so that Local Authorities may be better able to face up to their responsibilities in this connection.

Particulars of diseased and unsound meat condemned at our Abattoir are found under the heading of "Meat and Food Inspection" in this report, and also in the returns supplied to the Medical Officer of Health and included in his report.

A total of 27,383 animals were killed at the Abattoir during the year. The figures for the previous five years were as follows:-

1948	-	14,519
1949	-	19,579
1950	-	21,132
1951	-	23,924
1952	-	26,058

It will be noticed that there has been a progressively increasing number of animals killed during the last five years. I am satisfied that a further substantial increase will be recorded in the next Annual Report.

The whole of the meat from the Abattoir was examined by your Sanitary Officers. As an additional guarantee to the Public, all meat leaving the Abattoir bears the official inspection stamp of the Port Talbot Corporation. This is the only Abattoir in Wales where the Ministry of Food approval for meat marking obtains. This Ministerial consent for meat marking is only given when standards and efficiency of meat inspection meets with the approval of the Ministry of Food.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924 AND SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933:

Arrangements between the Slaughterhouse Manager and your Inspectors worked very harmoniously during the year. The times of slaughtering varied considerably. Inspectors have been obliged to work late into the evenings, and often during week-ends. In no single instance was it necessary to issue a warning or a corrective during the year, for the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act were complied with in every respect.



The weekly Slaughtering Returns for 1953 were as follows:-

1953 Week Ending	Weekly Total	Bulls, Bullocks & Heifers.		Cows		Calves		Shoop		Pigs (Private)		Pigs (Ministry of Food)	
		Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total
Jan. 4th 11th 18th 25th	131	21	21	9	9	44	44	26	26	1	1	30	30
	251	29	50	2	11	96	140	123	149	1	2	-	30
	376	37	87	9	20	36	176	264	413	-	2	30	60
	512	17	104	6	26	30	206	417	830	-	2	42	102
Feb. 1st 8th 15th 22nd	336	22	126	16	42	40	246	206	1036	-	2	52	154
	348	18	144	5	47	63	309	243	1279	-	2	19	173
	272	14	158	4	51	76	385	142	1421	-	2	36	209
	278	18	176	8	59	81	466	141	1562	-	2	30	239
March 1st 8th 15th 22nd	255	15	191	6	65	84	550	105	1667	-	2	45	284
	310	25	216	1	66	79	629	170	1837	-	2	35	319
	271	22	238	12	78	57	686	122	1959	-	2	58	377
	322	18	256	9	87	92	778	168	2127	-	3	34	411
April 5th 12th 19th 26th	217	18	274	4	91	65	843	65	2192	1	1	64	475
	237	27	301	-	91	81	924	103	2295	-	4	26	501
	274	19	320	-	91	65	989	88	2383	-	4	102	603
	311	33	353	1	92	65	1054	97	2480	-	4	115	718
May 3rd 10th 17th 24th	340	24	367	-	92	63	1117	66	2546	-	4	187	905
	275	43	420	-	92	47	1164	64	2610	-	4	121	1026
	209	29	449	-	92	40	1204	83	2693	-	4	57	1083
	253	28	477	-	92	39	1243	112	2805	-	4	74	1157
June 7th 14th 21st 28th	564	40	517	2	94	29	1272	413	3218	-	4	80	1237
	681	11	528	8	102	50	1322	540	3758	-	4	72	1309
	890	5	533	-	102	-	1322	840	4598	-	4	45	1354
	1201	3	536	26	128	48	1370	1080	5678	-	4	44	1398
July 5th 12th 19th 26th	969	15	551	3	131	42	1412	889	6567	-	4	20	1418
	1009	23	574	18	149	46	1458	861	7428	-	4	61	1479
	860	30	604	-	149	34	1492	706	8134	-	4	90	1569
	398	28	632	10	159	49	1541	236	8370	-	4	74	1643
Aug. 2nd 9th 16th 23rd	286	30	662	13	172	50	1591	135	8505	-	4	58	1701
	309	30	692	11	183	45	1636	169	8674	-	4	54	1755
	490	18	740	20	203	34	1670	331	9005	-	4	57	1812
	261	26	766	25	228	51	1721	126	9131	-	4	33	1845
30th	671	105	871	21	249	45	1766	440	9571	-	4	60	1905
	860	99	970	43	202	54	1820	664	10235	-	4	-	1905
	796	39	1059	7	299	58	1878	576	10811	-	4	66	1971

1953 Week ending.	Bulls, Bullocks & Heifers.				Cows		Calves		Sheep		Pigs (Private)		Pigs (Ministry of Food)	
	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total

Sept. 6th	690	16712	66	1125	36	335	43	1921	494	11305	-	4	51	2022
13th	831	17543	100	1225	-	335	47	1968	647	11952	-	4	37	2059
20th	929	18472	86	1311	14	350	47	2015	738	12690	-	4	43	2102
27th	644	19116	55	1366	7	357	38	2053	496	13186	-	4	48	2150
Oct 4th	633	19749	68	1434	35	392	77	2130	437	13623	-	4	16	2166
11th	548	20297	68	1502	12	404	53	2183	375	13998	-	4	40	2206
18th	578	20875	48	1550	25	429	62	2245	394	14392	-	4	49	2255
25th	533	21408	56	1606	24	453	51	2296	352	14744	-	4	50	2305
Nov 1st	706	22114	63	1669	24	477	66	2362	495	15239	-	4	58	2363
8th	691	22805	69	1738	27	504	33	2395	531	15770	-	4	31	2394
15th	549	23354	42	1780	3	507	39	2434	377	16147	-	4	88	2482
22nd	853	24207	56	1836	19	526	33	2467	726	16873	-	4	19	2501
29th	245	24452	18	1854	1	527	50	2517	131	17004	-	4	45	2546
Dec 6th	522	24974	22	1876	16	543	48	2565	378	17382	-	4	58	2604
13th	941	25915	54	1930	6	549	37	2602	797	18179	-	4	47	2651
20th	789	26704	27	1957	25	574	-	2602	655	18834	-	4	82	2733
27th	224	26928	13	1970	-	574	8	2610	190	19024	11	15	2	2735
31st	455	27383	21	1991	4	578	91	2701	263	19287	-	16	76	2811

S Y N O P S I S				1 9 5 3.			
Animals killed.		Animals inspected.		Condemnations - Tuberculosis.		Condemnations other than Tuberculosis.	
				Entire Carcasses.	Part of carcass or organ.	Entire Carcasses.	Part of Carcass or organ.
				Percentage of Total killed.		Percentage of total killed	

Bulls, Bullocks & Heifers	1991	1991	6	153	7.98	1	1055	53
Cows:	578	578	4	87	15.74	4	362	63.3
Calves:	2701	2701	2	Nil	.074	6	136	5.25
Sheep:	19287	19287	Nil	Nil	-	93	8941	46.8
Pigs:	2826	2828	Nil	213	7.53	3	1481	52.5

C Y S T E R C E R C U S B O V I S : The following table gives the incidence of C.Bovis found in animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1953:-

Bulls, Bullocks & Heifers	Killed.	Affected.	Percentage.
1991	578	38	1.91
Cows	578	6	1.03



RENT & MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS:

Four certificates under the Rent & Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts were granted during the year as follows:-

5 Maesteg Road, Bryn.  
2 Pendarvis Terrace, Aberavon.  
10 and 14 Stair Street, Aberavon.

FACTORIES:

The activities of your Sanitary Department in relation to those duties imposed upon this Council by the Factory Acts of 1937 and 1948 were as follows:-

1. Inspection of Factories:

Premises on Register.	Inspection.	Number of written notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
246	257	7	-

2. Particulars Found in Factories:

Particulars.	:	:	Number of cases in which defects were found.		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
			To H.M. Inspector	Referred: By H.M. Inspector	
	Found:	Remedied:			
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	5	6	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	1	-	1	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)-					
(a) insufficient	5	5	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	6	4	-	2	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	11	11	-	1	-
Total	29	29	-	5	-

Work carried out during the year was:-

Cleansing carried out	6
Ventilation improved	1
Heating improved	1
New sanitary accommodation provided	5
Other repairs	11
Flushing tanks repaired or renewed	3
Water supply pipes repaired or renewed	3

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949:

Action taken under this Act during 1953 was:-

PRIVATE DWELLINGS:

No. of houses.	Baiting Points.	Sausage Rusk used.	Poison used.	Estimated kill	Bodies soon	Nott cost.
219	1552	675lbs 8ozs	4lbs 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs	2341	351	£229.10.1d

BUSINESS PREMISES:

No. of premises.	Baiting Points.	Sausage Rusk used.	Poison used	Cost Recoverable	Estimated Kill	Bodies soon
18	273	81 lbs 6 ozs	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs	£15.9.4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	176	15

LOCAL AUTHORITY PREMISES:

Premises.	Baiting Points	Sausage Rusk Used	Poison used	Estimated Kill	Bodies soon	Nott cost
4	180	110 lbs 8 ozs	11 ozs	410	92	£20.18.2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d

SEWER TREATMENT:

No. of manholes baited.	Sausage Rusk used	Poison used	Estimated Kill	Bodies soon	Nott cost
586	80 lbs 13 ozs	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs	94	20	£40.10.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

In addition to the actual rodent destruction work, all complaints were investigated and premises examined. The attention of owners of properties was drawn to any structural or drainage defects allowing of harbourage for rats with a request that premises be made rat-proof.

As will be observed from the small amount of poison used, large sections of the sewers treated were found to be free of rats. In only those cases where there was evidence of pre-bait takes did we introduce the poison bait.

We treat private premises free of any charge to the occupier, unless of course, there is gross negligence contributing to the rat infestation. Work on business or industrial premises is subject to re-imbursement of the cost of such work to the Council. The Council costs include, the time of the rodent operative, cost of material used plus a 20% establishment charge.

The local authority premises are refuse tips. The Baglan Refuse Tip was treated on three occasions and the Bryn Refuse Tip once.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries reimburses the local authority to the extent of 50% of our irrecoverable expenditure.

#### CINEMAS:

Your Sanitary Officers visit the six cinemas of the Borough annually before a meeting of the Cinema Licencing Committee and at other irregular periods throughout the year. The general hygienic conditions of our cinemas is satisfactory. We have, from time to time to point out minor defects or small matters needing attention. It was, however, very pleasing to be able to report at the last Meeting of the Cinema Licencing Committee that all our cinemas were satisfactory in every respect. Sixty three visits of inspection were made by your officers during 1953.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES:

The only offensive trades in the Borough are two Rag and Bone Collecting premises and one Fat Boiling establishment. From time to time complaints have been received of offensive odours from the Fat Boiling premises. Considering the large quantity of fat dealt with the escaping odour occurs at very infrequent intervals, nevertheless, I am satisfied that these infrequent intervals could be considerably reduced if constant care and attention was given to prevention by the men employed. Thirty-three visits were paid to these premises during the year.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

We have two Lodging Houses in the Borough - one at Greenpark and the other at Cwmavon Road. These lodging houses are composed of one large common room and three or more large common bedrooms. Whilst they provide shelter and comfort they cannot be judged by standards prevailing in the average dwelling house. It is yet surprising how the inmates prefer living in these premises instead of in dwelling houses or Eventide Homes.

These establishments are fairly well conducted and it is seldom necessary to call the attention of the person in charge to breaches of the Byelaws.

During the year 61 visits of inspection were made by your Officers. A check on the number of lodgers accommodated in these houses is made from time to time. The number of beds and the average number of lodgers in both lodging houses during the year were as follows:-

Premises.	No. of beds allowed	No. of lodgers accommodated	Amount of spare accommodation.
40/42 Cwmavon Road	55	24	31
55/57 Greenpark	52	49	3
	107	73	34

It will be appreciated from the foregoing particulars that ample lodging house accommodation exists in the Borough.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

The investigation of the general conditions associated with every case of infectious disease notified is undertaken by your Sanitary Inspectors. The isolation of patients, contacts and possible source of infection is checked. The number of inspections made during the year under this heading was 139 and a total of 121 houses and 201 lots of bedding, clothing, etc., were disinfected.



The cases investigated during 1953 were as follows:—

DIPHTHERIA: Three cases were reported and investigated. The three cases were later proved to be negative and removed from our records.

SCARLET FEVER: Eighty-five cases were reported and investigated. Three were found not to be Scarlet Fever and removed from our records. The recorded cases were, therefore, eighty-two.

The number of houses affected was:—

2 houses with 2 cases in each  
1 house with 3 cases  
75 houses with 1 case.

FOOD POISONING: One case investigated but found not to be Food Poisoning.

POLIO YELITIS: One positive case.

DYSENTERY: Two positive cases.

PARATYPHOID: There were two cases investigated but only one was positive.

ERYSIPELAS: Three positive cases.

#### PROSECUTIONS.

We were reluctantly obliged to institute the following prosecutions during the year:—

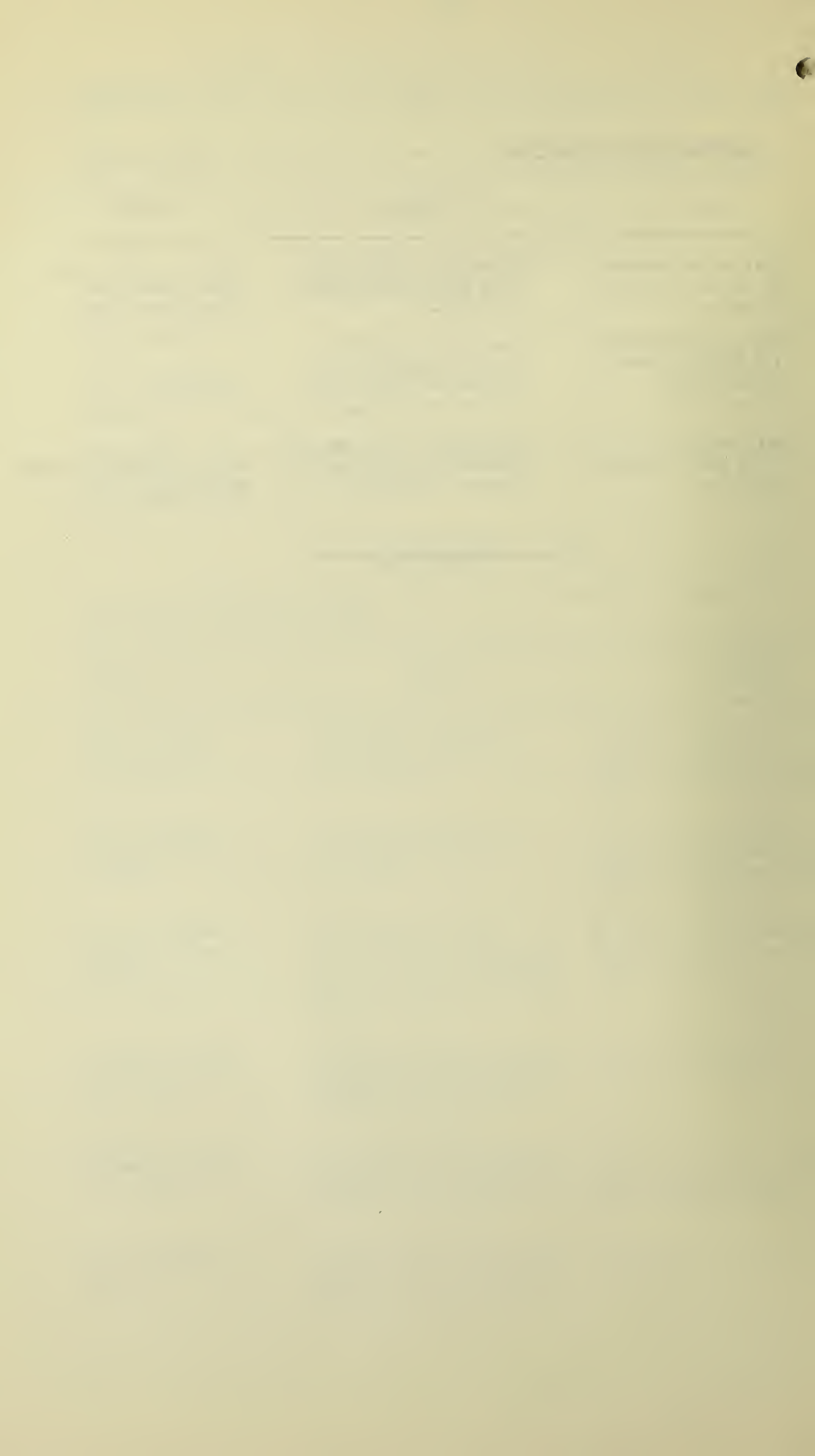
Name.	Offence.	Result.
Miss W. Lewis, 31 Rico Street, Port Talbot.	Structural defects at 16 Woodfield Street, Port Talbot.	Magistrates made an Order for the work to be completed within 6 months with costs.
Mr. B. Loyton, 19 Llynfi Street, Bridgend.	Structural defects at 14 Thomas Street, Aberavon.	A fine of £1 imposed, and if the work was not completed within 3 months a daily fine of 5/- be imposed.
Mr. D. E. John, Cwmclais Farm, Cwmavon, Port Talbot.	Selling milk to the prejudice of the Sampling Officer, viz: containing not less than 9% of added water.	Defendant given a conditional discharge on payment of 19/6d costs.
B. Conti & Son, 37 Station Road, Port Talbot.	Selling Ice Cream to the prejudice of the Sampling Officer, viz: being 34% deficient in fat.	Fined £3 and costs.
Rabotti Bros., 11 Cwmavon Road, Port Talbot.	Selling Ice Cream to the prejudice of the Sampling Officer, viz: being 54% deficient in fat.	Each of the three principals of the firm fined £2.
Mr. O. Gatti, 7 Tyr Owen Terrace, Cwmavon.	Selling Ice Cream to the prejudice of the Sampling Officer, viz: being 22% deficient in fat.	Fined £2.



PROSECUTIONS (CONTINUED):

Name.	Offence	Result.
Mrs. M. D. Matthews, 10 Hannover Street, Swansea.	Structural defects at Nos: 15 and 17 Pantdu, Aberavon.	Order to carry out works within one month, with costs.
Henry Arthur Beech, 110 Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, London, E.7.	Exchange of toys for rags in contravention of Section 154, Public Health Act, 1936.	Fined £3.
Mr. Lewis, 2 St. Agnes Avenue, Bristol.	Structural and sanitary defects at 4 Springfield Terrace, Aberavon.	Works completed. Costs awarded.

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Name

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Post

单位: \_\_\_\_\_  
Unit

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Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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